

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SPA CONFERENCE.

A GERMAN CALLED TO ORDER.

London, July 10.
A Spa communiqué says that Herr von Simons communicated to the Conference Germany's reply to the Allies' notification regarding coal. He disputed the legal right of the Allies to impose the decision. He admitted that the coal deliveries should not have been diminished per contract with other States concluded in the absence of agreement by the Reparations Commission, but the failure of Germany to carry out the engagements was solely due to reasons of force majeure. He said the question of the production and distribution of coal could only be settled by common investigation. He said Herr von Stinnes and Hue should be examined, because they could prove the impossibility of granting absolute priority in deliveries of coal to the Allies.

Herr von Stinnes and Hue, examined, said it was impossible to accept the Allies' pronouncement, because the coal problem was international and was soluble not by the will of the Allies but only by an understanding on a footing of perfect equality and agreement with the workers.

The President had to call Herr Stinnes to order on account of his provocative tone.

The Conference has adjourned.

MORE ABOUT COAL.

London, July 10.
A Spa communiqué says the afternoon meeting of the Conference was almost entirely devoted to the coal question.

Herr Bergmann explained that the shortage in deliveries was due to the Rhine floods and Germany's internal troubles and strike. M. Millerand, replying, pointed out that notwithstanding the fact that the Reparations Commission had reduced the coal demanded from Germany from 39,000,000 tons to 21,000,000 tons annually, Germany had delivered roughly at the rate of only half the latter amount. Moreover, Germany, on her own authority, reduced the deliveries by 10,000 tons daily under the pretext that an increased supply had been given to Poland. Germany had actually a more favourable coal situation than France, being able to fulfil 79 per cent. of her needs, against 59 per cent. in France. He also pointed out that, at the very moment when Germany was failing to fulfil her obligations, she was making coal contracts with Switzerland and Holland, against the protests of the Reparations Commission. M. Millerand read a Note giving details of the proposed Allied measures and the Germans were given till this morning to reply.

The Conference then turned to the question of penalties.

GERMAN CABINET'S VIEWS.

Spa, July 9.
The Germans have accepted the disarmament terms of the Allies, but the Berlin Cabinet has decided to inform the Allies that it has no authority under the German Constitution, without the approval of the Reichstag, to accept the stipulation concerning the possible occupation of the Ruhr and other territories if, in the judgment of the Allies, disarmament is not carried out according to agreement.

GERMANS SIGN DISARMAMENT PROTOCOL.

Spa, July 9.
The Germans have signed the Disarmament Protocol.

THE POLISH RETREAT.

CONTINUING ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

London, July 9.
Telegrams show that the Poles continue retreating along the whole front. The depth of the retreat in the centre is sixty miles and will probably involve the abandonment of Minsk.

The Times correspondent at Warsaw records the narrow escape of the British Attaché, General Carton de Wiart, at Rowno. A shell struck his car and the General had to run some hundred yards. He clambered aboard the last train evacuating the town. The peasantry is fleeing before the advancing Bolsheviks, who are ruthlessly dealing with those captured.

APPEAL TO THE LETTS.

Copenhagen, July 9.
A message from Kovlo says Poland has requested Latvia to occupy the positions which the Poles have been obliged to evacuate in the region of Dvinsk, and also to take possession of the war material abandoned by the Poles. It is reported that the Letts have already responded by crossing the Dvina and that they are operating in the direction of Skudzelyna.

THE IRISH UNREST.

DUBLIN COUNCIL FLOUTS GOVERNMENT.

London, July 9.
The Dublin County Council has resolved, with one dissentient, not to permit examination of the Council's books by Government agents or to furnish information for taxation purposes. Such information will henceforth only be supplied to the Irish Republic.

The military at night erected barbed wire barricades on the main roads entering Dublin. All vehicles will be searched. Similar measures are being taken in other towns. The object is not explained.

The situation in the West and South of Ireland is described as most grave, in consequence of the stoppage of the railways.

HOME CRICKET RESULTS.

London, June 9.
Rain has interfered with cricket. The match between Gloucestershire and Essex was drawn. The match between Gloucestershire and Essex was abandoned. Leicester beat Derby by six wickets. The Surrey and Hants game was drawn.

LAWN TENNIS.

Eastbourne, July 10.
Playing in the Davis Cup lawn tennis singles competition, the American Johnston beat the Frenchman Gobert by 6/3, 8/6, 6/3; the American Tilden beat the Frenchman Laurents by 4/6, 6/2, 6/1, 6/2.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT AGREES TO RESUMPTION.

London, July 9.
Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that the Soviet Government has now signified its willingness to enter into negotiations forthwith for the resumption of trade relations on the basis of the points laid down by the British Government in the recent pourparlers with M. Krassin.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT AND A LEVY.

London, July 8.
At a meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee at Manchester, a letter was read from the President of the Board of Trade acknowledging the Committee's labours and expressing the Government's satisfaction at the willingness of the British cotton industry to agree to an annual levy by the trade itself of sixpence per bale on all cotton used in the United Kingdom and which is estimated to produce £100,000 annually. If the industry undertakes this, the Government will recommend Parliament to vote £50,000 annually for five years to enable the Cotton Growing Committee to carry out its project.

MEAT PRICES AT HOME.

DOVENS ADOPT RATIONING.

London, July 9.
A number of towns are precautionarily adopting rationing in consequence of the retailers refusing to purchase home-killed meat at enhanced rates. The prices of beef at the Birkenhead wholesale markets are tumbling. Choice beef yesterday was threepence a pound cheaper. The butchers have unanimously decided to push the sales of chilled meat. Dealers are already complaining of the undisposable number of cattle and sheep.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN NORTH CHINA.

FIGHTING REPORTED TO HAVE BEGUN.

Peking, July 11.
Tuan Chi-jui, before declaring war against Tao Kwan and Wu Pui-foo, had an interview with the Diplomatic Body, and explained to them the original cause of the present difficulty which must be settled once and for all by military force, and declared that he will be responsible for good order in Peking City. Therefore no objections whatever have been taken by the Legations regarding the military movements.

Shanghai, July 11.
Tuan Chi-jui has assumed the position of Generalissimo and appointed Tuan Chi-kwai as Commander-in-Chief and Chu Shu-tsang as Military Director General. Both of the latter left for the front on the 9th instant.

Wu Pui-foo's troops have arrived at Ko Koi Ten while Tuan's 1st Division, commanded by Hoo Kung-hung, has arrived at Tao Ten. Both forces are near each other.

Information from diplomatic circles state that Tuan Chi-jui has declared before a certain foreign Minister, that the whole matter will be settled by military force within a week.

The Japanese Consul General in Mukden has notified Chan Jui-lin that the 27th and 33rd Divisions of the Fengtien Army are not allowed to enter Shun Hoi Kwan. It is reported that a strong body of Japanese soldiers has landed there to intercept Chan Jui-lin's Army from proceeding to Peking and causing disorder.

The battlefield of the two armies is 159 li from Peking. An unconfirmed rumour states that fighting has already begun.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

DANISH CELEBRATION.

Singapore, July 10.
At the Danish official celebrations of the Schleswig reunion, officials of the Government, the Consul, and merchants attended and offered congratulations.

JAVA SUGAR ESTATES.

Singapore, July 10.
There are prospects of a settlement of the Java sugar employees' strike. The employees have withdrawn their ultimatum.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DISTRESSED IRELAND.

London, July 8.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law stated that all possible precautions have been taken to prevent disorders in Ireland on Orange Day, the 12th of July. As regards London, in accordance with the recommendation of the Citizens' Committee established after the recent disturbances, all demonstrations there are being prohibited in the city and immediate neighbourhood during July and August. Mr. Bonar Law also announced that while the Government proposed to proceed with the Government of Ireland Bill they had most reluctantly come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to carry it before the adjournment.

London, July 8.
In compliance with an order issued by the Cork Harbour Commissioners the Sinn Féin tri-colour was flown at the masthead of the Commissioners' vessel and flagstaffs and at the Queenstown admiralty pier.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INTERNATIONAL AERO EXHIBITION.

London, July 9.
Lord Londonderry, opening the International Aero Exhibition, referred to the recent alarmist exaggerated statements in regard to air development of the other nations, especially of Germany. He added that Germany at present had 49 undertakings licensed to participate in air traffic, which were represented by 19 transport companies, of which only two were actually working; and 16 factory four of which were engaged in research work, and two in engine designing. The Control Commission had sanctioned a few commercial machines of no military value, for the purpose of the resumption of air traffic in Germany on a small scale.

Brigadier General Sykes, Controller General of Civil Aviation, alluded to the presence of so many Dominion's representatives, as proving the universal interest aroused in aviation.

Brigadier General Sykes expressed his satisfaction that the exhibits included the most modern seaplanes, flying boats and amphibians. He said it was most essential that we in our sea-girt Empire should develop these types of aircraft.

Since August 28th 1919, when international flying had been first permitted, air services had been established between London and Paris, and London and Amsterdam, while a London to Brussels service would shortly be inaugurated. He mentioned that it was a remarkable fact that throughout the winter months there were only ten days when the London to Paris service was interrupted.

He gave the following striking figures. The number of flights carried out in the first year of civil aviation was 33,963. The approximate mileage flown was 734,200. The number of passengers carried was 72,000; there was only one fatality. The weight of goods transported was 116,493 lbs. 114 aerodromes were licensed and 519 machines registered up to the end of March. The value of imports and exports transported by air was £200,000.

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

London, July 7.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Bonar Law said that as far as the British Government was concerned the signatories to the Peace Treaty had embodied in the Treaty their full obligation. Concerning Japan's intention regarding Shantung, they must refer to the Japanese peace delegation's official statements of May and September, 1919. The Government could not undertake to state on behalf of French and Italian Governments, but the British commitments to Japan with regard to Shantung were contained in Articles 156 and 158 of the Peace Treaty. As far as the Government was aware the Chinese Government had instructed its delegates in Paris to sign the Treaty as it stood. He regretted he was not in a position to say whether the Allied Council had declined to accept the Chinese offer to sign provided the Council of Four guaranteed to hear China's case with regard to Shantung as by the decision of the Peace Conference the proceedings could not be divulged.

BRITAIN'S FLOURISHING CONDITION.

July, 9 1920.
The Board of Trade returns for June show that the imports amounted to £170,500,000, compared with £123,000,000 in June last year. Among raw materials, the largest rise was in raw cotton and cotton waste, in which the advance was nearly £4,500,000.

The exports amounted to £116,000,000, against £64,000,000 during June last year. The main rise was in cotton yarn, in which the advance was £17,000,000.

The imports for the first six months of 1920 amount to £1,033,000,000 against £717,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year, and £654,500,000 in 1913.

The exports amounted to £637,000,000, against £335,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year and £257,000,000 in 1913.

BRITISH WORKERS WARNED.

London, July 9.
In a message to British workers Prince Kropotkin, who is living near Moscow, urges the re-opening of relations between western nations and Russia. He warns the workers of the west that the present regime is an example showing how communism cannot be introduced. The attempt to build up a communist republic on the lines of a strongly centralised state of communism under the iron dictatorship of a single party is already ending in failure. Although new conceptions about the rights and position of labour introduced by the revolution have come to stay, Prince Kropotkin emphasises that this is a way not to accomplish revolution but to render its realisation impossible. He warns the British workers against taking such a line of action.

(Continued on pages 2, 3, 4 and 7.)



THE GOLDEN BEAR QUARTETTE.

These talented vocalists are members of the California University College Glee Club, and will appear at the Theatre Royal to-night.

INTERPORT POLO.

SHANGHAI BEATS HONGKONG.

The Interport Polo match between Shanghai and Hongkong, which took place on Saturday at Shanghai, was won by the home team. The match was for possession of the Keswick Cup, and the Hongkong team comprised the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, Major Timmis, Capt. Beaver and Mr. J. J. Patterson.

Mr. S. E. Grimstone, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Polo Club, has received a cable stating that the result was a win for Shanghai by four goals to three, so it was evidently a very keen contest.

DAY BY DAY.

We are informed by the P. & O. Company that the s.s. Kalyan has been delayed at Singapore and will now leave for Shanghai and Kobe on Thursday, instead of to-morrow as previously advertised.

At St. Paul's College, a social gathering is to be held on Thursday, July 15th, at 7.30 p.m., when prizes for Chinese Classes will be distributed, and a farewell presentation made to Mr. Wong Shiu-pun.

Local Americans have arranged for an "At Home" evening at Kingsclere, on Tuesday evening at 9 p.m. on the occasion of the visit of the University of California Glee Club. Any Americans who are interested in participating are requested to communicate with Mr. O. H. Ritter of the China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd., who has the arrangements in hand.

On Saturday morning while the junk No. 2567 H. C. was going from Wong Kwook, which is in Chinese waters off Changchoi, it was fired upon by another junk sailing in the same direction, not more than a hundred yards from Wong Kwan. Some ten shots were fired, wounding the loki of the junk. The capacity of the junk that fired the shots was from 600 to 700 piculs. It is believed that the junk was a pirate one. The loki has been removed to hospital.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 3s. 8 1/2d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.66. Temperature:—89. Humidity:—64.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal.—California University College Glee Club.—9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre.—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre.—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

Theatre Royal.—The Quintet.—9.15 p.m.

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THE SIBERIAN ROUBLE.

CAUSES OF ITS FALL IN
VALUE.

Feeling sure that the financial
situation of the Russian Far East
and Siberia will be of interest to
British business people, I will
enumerate some of the causes of
the large depreciation of the
Siberian rouble during the past
month, caused by the financial
policy of the local Government,
says a Vladivostok corres-
pondent of a Home paper.

One month before the fall of
the Kolchak Government in
Vladivostok the exchange of the
Siberian rouble was rather firm
around 150-155 roubles per yen
(Japanese currency). After the
overthrow of the Kolchak
Government, on the 11st January
last, by the Red forces the
government being handed over
by the Revolutionary Staff to the
Executive Committee of Country
Councils of the Maritime Pro-
vince, the rouble began to improve
steadily until at the beginning of
March the exchange rate stood
at 105-107 roubles per yen. On
the 19th March, by order of
the Credit Chancery, a special
department of the Ministry of
Finance created to find ways and
means of improving the rouble
exchange, there were appointed
to Russian banks operating in
Vladivostok two Government con-
trollers to each, whose functions
consisted of controlling all bank-
ing operations. Withdrawals from
current accounts were generally
limited to Rs.50,000 per month,
higher amounts only being allowed
by special permission of the
Credit Chancery. Operations in
foreign currencies were prohibi-
ted, although they were allowed in
special cases by the Credit
Chancery.

The result of these restrictions
is that all clients are gradually
withdrawing their deposits, no
new business being brought to
the banks, and unless some drastic
changes for the better are put
into force in the near future the
day is not far distant when the
Russian banks must close their
doors. Owing to the quarantine to
business the Vladivostok Branch
of the National City Bank of
New York has already closed its
doors to public business and is
shortly to be followed by the
Vladivostok branches of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation and the Banque
Industrielle de Chine.

On the new Government coming
into power the Committee for
Foreign Trade, a special depart-
ment of the Ministry of Trade
created to regulate the export of
goods from Siberia, put into force
a regulation whereby exporters
were granted export permits, the
exporters giving a guarantee that
within six months from the date
of the shipment of goods all
foreign exchange which would be
received from their sale would be
placed at the disposal of the
Credit Chancery, the regulation
stipulating that 25 per cent. of
the selling price of the goods on
the foreign market should be
deposited with the Credit
Chancery. On receipt of the full
amount of foreign currency the
Credit Chancery undertakes to
settle with the exporter in roubles
at the official rate, which is
usually from 19 to 20 per cent.
below the market rate quoted by
the Japanese exchange. To day
it is more than 150 per cent.
below the market rate. The day
being quoted on the market
at 240-245, and the official rate
being 95. Exporters give this
guarantee, hoping against hope
that within six months political
changes will take place which
will release them from their
obligations.

Owing to all buying and selling
operations by Russian banks in
foreign currencies being prohibi-
ted, exporters desirous of fulfilling
the above conditions are obliged
to buy the necessary foreign cur-
rencies for the 25 per cent. deposit
from foreign banks and Japanese
exchange offices, who have the
exchange business in their own
hands, meeting with no competi-
tion from the Russian banks. The
demand is much greater than the
supply. Add to these facts that
there are constant rumours that
the Soviet Government in Siberia
is cancelling all currency issued
by the late Kolchak Government,
and that in spite of these rumours
the local Government keep the
printing presses well-oiled and
are running off these Siberian
notes in millions, and further
bearing in mind the policy of the
State Bank in buying gold,
Romanoff and Green notes, can
one wonder that the rouble ex-
change has long ago passed its
highest record of 165 per yen,
made last October and November?
At the beginning of the month
the exchange stood at 105-107
roubles per yen; to-day's quoti-

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tions 240-245. The day does not
seem far distant when the Siberian
people will have the same expe-
rience as the Confederate people
towards the close of the American
Civil War, and need a cartload of
Siberian roubles in order to buy a
piece of the Confederate people's
money.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

London, July 8.
A communiqué from Spa says that, at the opening, Mr. Lloyd
George expressed the Allies' determination to secure the execution of
the Treaty, which up to now had been very inadequate as regards the
surrender or destruction of material and the reduction of effectives.
He indicated the extent to which the Allies had taken into ac-
count the observations and difficulties made by the new German Gov-
ernment, on whose sincerity or intentions he did not wish to cast a
doubt. He also pointed out that a fresh postponement was only granted
on certain definite conditions, realisation of which would be check-
ed and guaranteed by precise sanction.

The following Allied reply to the German proposals was then read:
Conditionally that Germany proceeds immediately to disarm
the Einwohnerwehren and Sicherheitspolizei;

Publishes a proclamation demanding the immediate delivery
of all arms held by the civil population and decreeing effective
penalties in case of contravention.—If the Government's legal
powers are insufficient for this it shall immediately obtain the
same by legislation;

Immediately executes the whole series of measures neces-
sary for the abolition of compulsory military service and the or-
ganisation of the army on a basis of long term military service as
provided in the Treaty;

Delivers to the Allies for destruction, and helps the Allies
to destroy, all arms and military material beyond the quantities
authorised in the Treaty;

Assures the application of the unexecuted aircraft and naval
clauses of the Treaty;

Then the Allies will agree to extend to October 1st the period
provided for the reduction of the Reichswehr effectives, at which date
it shall be reduced to 150,000 men, including a maximum of ten
brigades of Reichswehr.

The Allies will also agree to the further postponement, expiring
on January 1st next, for the reduction of effectives to 100,000, when
the exact composition and organisation must be completed according
to the Treaty.

The Allies will also authorise the German Government to keep
in the neutral zone until October 1st for assisting in the collection of
arms such a number of effectives as is communicated by the Inter-
Allied Military Commission of Control.

The Allies will take all necessary measures to prevent contraband
traffic in arms from the occupied territories intended for other parts
of Germany.

If before January 1st next, the Allies Control Commissions in
Germany find the present arrangements not being loyally carried out—
for example, if by September 1st the legislative measures herein-
before provided for are not taken and have not received the widest
publicity, and if the destruction and delivery of material is not pro-
ceeding normally; if on October 1st the army is not reduced to 150,000,
including a maximum of ten brigades of Reichswehr—the Allies will
proceed to occupy more German territory either in the Ruhr or some
other region and only evacuate it when the present conditions are
wholly fulfilled.

Herr von Simons remarked that the solutions of the conditions
enumerated in the foregoing Note were being imposed without the
German Delegation having been called on to discuss them. He com-
mented on the Allies' reply as *seriatim*, and finally declared that
the German Government would do its utmost to carry out the conditions,
and would have to submit to the consequences if they did not succeed.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if the Conference was to continue its
labours, the German Government's formal acceptance must be official-
ly confirmed.

Herr von Simons announced that he would communicate the Gov-
ernment's reply to-morrow.

Herr von Seeckt, at the Conference, said that Germany had
5,000,000 rifles when the war ended. She lost 1,500,000 in the 1913
retreat and had handed over to the Allies 1,600,000. The Police and other
forces held nearly 1,000,000.

He emphasised the difficulty in gathering the others and said that
force would be tried since persuasion and offers of purchase had failed.

He promised full delivery within a year.

He said that 73,000 machine-guns had been handed over to the
Allies. Various German forces held 16,000, which could not be deliv-
ered within a year. Replying to what had become of the captured
Allied weapons, he said they had been utilised for the Bulgarian and
Turkish Armies.

Herr von Seeckt declared that Mr. Lloyd George's figures in re-
spect of artillery were inaccurate. He maintained that Germany had
practically fulfilled her obligations in regard to artillery. Germany
had 20,000 big guns at the end of the war. A thousand were lost in
the retreat, 5,800 were delivered at the Armistice and 11,000 had been
subsequently handed over to the Allies.

Von Seeckt maintained that after the guns possessed by the
Reichswehr, etc. there remained only 245 which could be handed over.

He also argued in favour of the prolongation of the evacuation
of the neutral zone, on the plea that most of the arms surrenderable
were there.

Mr. Lloyd George disputed the accuracy of the German figures, and
emphasised that the fact that many of the men under arms in Germany
were revolutionaries did not make the matter less serious. He con-
sidered von Seeckt's figures had established a solid ground for sus-
picion and anxiety. The Allies did not want to interfere in the in-
ternal affairs of Germany but could not tolerate the possession of
arms by individuals for anarchist purposes.

A communiqué says that the Germans signed the protocol, after
Mr. Lloyd George had refuted the Delegation's contention. He said
he did not see the necessity to bring in the Reichstag respecting sanc-
tions, which it rested with the Allies eventually to put into execution,
and which, moreover, were expressly provided for by the protocol of
January 10th.

As regards regards war criminals, it was agreed that expert
German and Allied Ministers should meet in the afternoon to prelimi-
narily discuss the position regarding the proceedings in the Leipzig

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High Court. The German Delegation admitted it was equally Ger-
many's interest with the Allies that the crimes against laws of war
be punished.

Spa, July 8.
At last night's Conference of experts, besides ships, the Germans
admitted that out of 12,000 aeroplanes, 150 had been handed over and
4,000 destroyed, whilst out of 24,000 engines, 1,500 had been handed
over and 10,000 destroyed.

At the meeting of the military, naval, and air experts, the Ger-
mans admitted that there still three dreadnoughts, three cruisers, 15
destroyers, and 50 torpedo boats to be delivered. Likewise, there
were large numbers of aircraft with engines.

A meeting of Allied General Staffs considered the method of
handing over this material and reducing the German army.

Berlin, July 8.
The Press regretfully notes the bad impression the Germans
made at Spa.

The Government organ, the Lokal Anzeiger, complains at the at-
mosphere of distrust surrounding the Germans, but the independent
Freiheit roundly accuses the authorities of ambiguity and trying to
deceive the Entente. Regarding war material, it says that Herr
Fehrenbach and Herr Gessler's unsupported assertions produced a
laughable effect.

Paris, July 8.
The French Press continues to applaud Mr. Lloyd George's firm-
ness.

Le Temps hopes that the Allies' tenacity will equal their vigour in
demanding the disarmament of Germany.

At Spa the French even were favourably impressed, as Premier
Millerand himself told American correspondents, by the fact that the
Germans have shown a willingness to do something which they had
heretofore refused to do. The conference, M. Millerand believes,
will be ended on Sunday. At the conference tonight M. Millerand
said he fully expected that the Brussels conference could be held on
July 23rd, probably with the Americans present, he added, which is
taken to mean that the Allies generally believe now that settlements
will be reached even on the question of reparations to the extent of
forming some basis for the Brussels conference. Reparations will
not be discussed, however, until after the disarmaments have been
settled, as well as the question of German war criminals. Havas.

(Continued on page 4.)

NOTICES

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 3.)

POLAND'S WAR AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

Berlin, July 7.

A telegram from Warsaw says that the Bolsheviks have begun
an offensive on the northern front north of the Molodetchno-Polock
railway. Five Divisions are participating.

Warsaw, July 8.

A communique admits that General Budienny's cavalry, attack-
ing from the west, occupied Revno and compelled the Poles to re-
treat. Heavy fighting occurred in all sectors in Polesia later.

The communique says that between the Dvina and the Upper
Boraina the Poles retired in the face of superior numbers of the
enemy, who also crossed the Boraina in force southeast of Borysoff.

A Polish counter-action is developing favourably.
In view of the military position, offers to serve with the colours
are pouring in from all classes—University professors to the boy
scouts.

The Executive of the Socialist Party has issued a proclamation
calling on the troops to do their duty in the defence of the Father-
land and urging the Government, on the other hand, to declare its
desire for peace.

The Bishops have addressed an apostolic letter to the nation ex-
horting enlistment en masse.

The Premier, M. Grabski has departed for Spa.

The Bolshevik offensive in the middle Dvina was repulsed with
loss. The Poles successfully counter-attacked south of the Dvina.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

New York, July 8.

President Wilson has sent a message to Governor Cox extending
heartiest congratulations and cordial best wishes.

Senator Harding and Governor Cox exchanged cordial telegrams
as fellow journalists.

Mr. Bryan, interviewed on the result of the Convention, exclaimed
"My heart is in the grave."

It is reported that Governor Cox's nomination is very distasteful
to the White House.

FINALE SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA

Washington, July 8.

Mr. Fairchild, President of the American Constitutional League,
has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of the District of
Columbia to obtain an injunction forbidding Secretary Colby to
issue a proclamation announcing ratification of the female suffrage
amendment of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Fairchild is also try-
ing to prevent Attorney General Palmer enforcing the amendment.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Washington, July 8.

The State Department has removed the restrictions on trade with
Soviet Russia except in connection with the shipment of material
suitable for immediate use for war purposes.

AMERICA BUYS SILVER

New York, July 8.

The Treasury has purchased 235,000 ounces of silver at a dollar
per ounce.

RUMOURS OF NEW MEXICAN REVOLT

New York, July 8.

It is reported from Eagle Pass, Texas, that twelve bridges have
been burned at Cuahulla, causing rumours of a new revolution.

CANADIAN CABINET

Ottawa, July 8.

The resignation of the Borden Government becomes effective on
the 10th. It is officially announced that Mr. Arthur Meighen, Min-
ister of the Interior, will be entrusted with the formation of a new ad-
ministration, which has accepted two retirements from the Cabinet,
Messrs. Rowell and Burrell.

REUTERS' HEAD MARRIED

London, July 8.

Sir Roderick Jones, chairman and managing director of Reuters,
was married to-day at Chelsea Old Church to Miss Enid Bagnold.
The Archbishop of Cape Town officiated. The Asquiths, Northcliffes,
Gladstones, Lyttons and Lord Beaverbrook were among the numerous
guests.

AID RENDERED TO THE ALLIES

London, July 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Archibald Hurd, LL.
Col. Amery said that the complete list of contributions by the Domin-
ions, Colonies and Dependencies in men, money and kind, in aid of
the Allies during the war was now being prepared for publication.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

London, July 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that he had
number of war criminals demanded from Germany was 892. He had
no information regarding how many of the accused were residing in
neutral countries, and the Government had not communicated with
neutrals on the subject.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX

London, July 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, replying to a
question in reference to double income tax, said he hoped that re-
ciprocation action would be taken in the Dominions, but hitherto he had
not had the time to enter into negotiations.

COST OF LIVING

London, July 9.

In the House of Commons questions elicited the information from
Mr. McCurdy that retail prices on 1st June were 150 per cent. above
those of 1st May, 1914.

AGGRESSIVE TURKEY

Constantinople, July 8.

It is reported that Kemal Pasha has ordered a general mobilisation
in Anabolia and forcible recruiting of all fit men without distinction of
religion. The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Constantinople says the
French have landed twelve thousand troops at Alexandretta pre-
paratory to occupation of the Arab zone, including Aleppo and Hama.

(Continued on page 4.)

LAW SUIT OVER A DEAD
MOUSE.

HOUSE WITH A QUEER
SMELL.

A dead mouse which spoilt a
lady's visit to London "for the
season" led to a lawsuit recently
in the King's Bench Division
before Mr. Justice Sankey.

The lady was Mrs. H. J.
Comyns Platt, of Eagle House,
Bembridge, Isle of Wight, who
was sued by Mrs. Ethel Christie,
High-street, Burnham-on-Crouch,
for £200 arrears of rent in respect
of 84, Sloane-street, W. She
counter-claimed damages on the
ground that the house was not
fit for habitation.

Mr. Rigby Swift, for plaintiff,
said the house was let furnished
for £400 for four months from
April 1, 1919. The claim was for
the second instalment of £200.
There was a dispute he said,
respecting a smell, or smells, and
the point was whether there were
due to the decomposition of a
dead mouse, or to some chemical
used by the L.C.C. firemen in
extinguishing a fire by putting a
mineral extinguisher down the
chimney. (Laughter.)

RAT CATCHER CALLED IN.
Mrs. Platt came to London for
the season, as her eldest
daughter was "coming out," and
when complaint was made of the
smell, Mrs. Christie did her best
to get rid of it, and a professional
rat catcher tried to get the dead
mouse. (Laughter.) It was found
that it was not a dead mouse at
all, but that it was the fire brigade
who had caused these obnoxious
odours.

The defendant, however, refused
to stay in the house, and said
that it made her sick and her
children ill. She continued in
the house until the end of May,
and the next payment becoming
due on June 1, she left and re-
fused to pay the second instal-
ment of the rent.

Whatever the smell was, said
counsel, it was but a transitory
smell, and had entirely gone by
the time Mrs. Platt left the
house.

VIRTUE IN A CIGAR.

Mrs. Palmer, of Fairford Park,
Gloucestershire, who gave
evidence as to the smell, was
asked if she would have smelt it
through cigar smoke. "It de-
pends on the cigar," she replied.

The defendant (Mrs. Platt)
was asked by Mr. Inskip if, up
to the end of May, any one left
because of the smell? "Well,
we went on visits when we
should not have done so," she re-
plied.

Counsel: Rather rude to your
host and hostess to say that you
visited them because of smells in
your own house. (Laughter.)

Because of the smell in one of
the back rooms, witness said, she
was compelled even to write her
correspondence in the hall.

M.P.'S SMELLS THE SMELL.

Sir William Joyce-Hicks,
M.P., head of a firm of solicitors
acting for the defendant, said that
at her request he visited 84,
Sloane-street, and found a very
bad smell in the morning room
and a smell in two of the bed
rooms.

What was the type of smell?
—It was very unpleasant, indeed.
It smelt like a dead body. I don't
mean a human body, but some-
thing dead.

In cross-examination, Mr.
Rigby Swift said: The defendant
sent for you for advice?—She sent
for me as her lawyer, and I
went there as a human being.

"LIKE THE FAMILY GHOST."

Colonel Hugh William Knox,
Niven stated that he visited the
defendant's house for dinner one
day. He was asked to smell the
smell, and when he got as far as
the door of one of the rooms it
made him feel sick.

Mr. Watson (who appeared for
the plaintiff): Just like the family
ghost. Come and smell our smell.
(Laughter.)

His lordship said he could not
say what the smell was, or how
it was caused, but he had come
to the conclusion that it was of an
intolerable character, and that the
rooms were not fit for reasonable
occupation. Having regard to the
fact that Mrs. Platt remained
on in the house in the way she
did, although under great
difficulties, he must hold that the
rent was due. On the other hand,
Mrs. Platt suffered very great
annoyance, and was entitled to a
substantial sum as damages.

He gave judgment for the
plaintiff for £200 on the claim,
and judgment for the defendant
on the counter-claim for £225.

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Tableware that numbers in persons among
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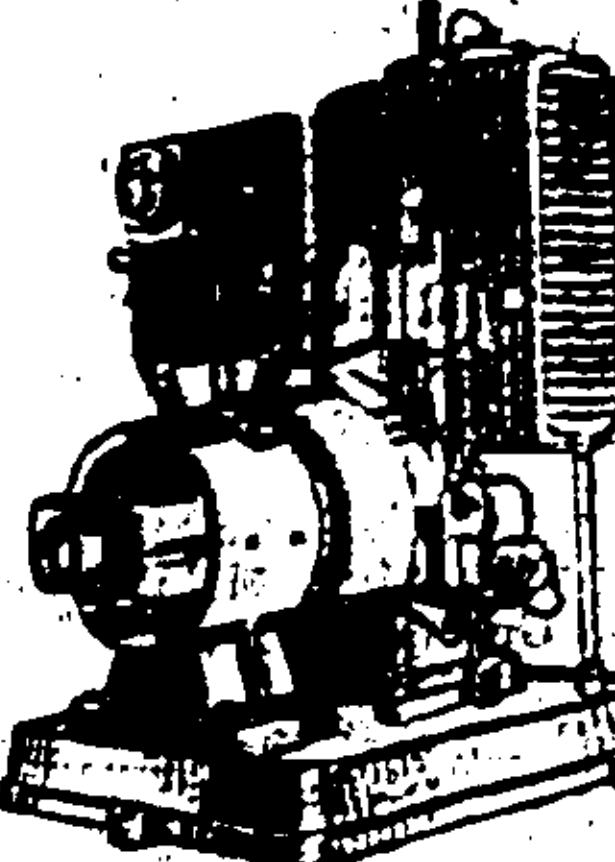
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TO-NIGHT!!

GLEE CLUB AND JAZZ BAND.

Admission: \$3 \$2 and \$1.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 3.)

GENERAL DYER'S CASE.

London, July 8.

A White Paper has been issued giving the defence of General Dyer, in view of the debate on the Hunter Report in the House of Commons this afternoon.

General Dyer points out that he knew the military dangers of his position and of the cloud in Afghanistan. He also realised that the gathering in Jallianwallahbagh was not a fortuitous one, but had assembled with express intent to challenge Government authority and defy him to fire upon them. It was in fact a rebel army.

He was conscious that a great offensive movement was gathering, and realised that to sit still and await its complete mobilisation would be fatal. He could not regard the Jallianwallahbagh assembly as a mere political gathering.

He looked on Amritsar as the storm centre of the rebellion. He also knew that attempts were being made to seduce his troops.

If he had shirked the challenge, there would infallibly have followed a general mob movement inside and outside Amritsar, which would have destroyed the European population and involved in its ruin the law-abiding Indian population, leading to similar results throughout the Punjab.

General Dyer contends that his object was right. The force used was not excessive, and achieved the desired effect. No less a force would have achieved its effect.

London, July 8.

Very great interest was manifested in the debate on the Hunter Report and the case of General Dyer. The House was crowded and excited when Mr. Montagu rose to move a vote of £33,500 as a contribution to the cost of the Department of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Mr. Montagu deprecated the criticism of the personnel of the Hunter Committee, resenting emphatically the criticism already offered.

Proceeding, Mr. Montagu declared that General Dyer had acted during the Punjab riots on the theory of terrorism and subordination. By the theory—that he intended to teach the whole Punjab a moral lesson—General Dyer embarked on terrorism to which there was no end or opposition (Cheers). Mr. Montagu described his "Coping orders" as sheer frightfulness, and asked whether Britain was going to keep hold on India by terrorism, racial humiliation, subordination and frightfulness, or by the growing goodwill of the people of the Indian Empire.

There was no use in passing a great Act of Parliament which proceeded on the principle of partnership for the Indian in the British Commonwealth and then allow the Administration to depend on terrorism. "India is on your side in enforcing order. Are you on India's side in ensuring order enforced with the maintenance of love and liberty of British democracy?"

Mr. Montagu pointed out that there were 37 instances of firing during last year's disturbances. The Government had approved of 36, and only censured one, because it impinged the principles which had always animated the British army principles on which the Indian Empire was built.

Amid considerable dissent, Mr. Montagu declared that it was the theory abroad amongst the critics of the Government, that the Indian was only tolerable so long as he obeyed orders, that if once he became educated he was to be classed as an agitator (Dissent and Cheers).

Concluding, Mr. Montagu asked the House whether the theory of rule in India was racial ascendancy, domination, subordination or partnership. If the former, then it followed that the sword must be used with increasing severity until Britain was driven out of the country by the opinion of the united civilised world (Cheers and dissent). The choice of the House was fundamental to the management of the British Empire and the connection between Britain and India.

Sir Edward Carson considered that Mr. Montagu's argument was irrelevant. He urged the House to be fair to a gallant officer with 24 years' service without blemish. He asked whether General Dyer would receive a fair trial before being broken and sent into disgrace.

Sir Edward Carson entered a passionate plea for General Dyer, urging that the man ought not to be punished for dealing to the best of his ability with a situation for which he was not in the slightest degree responsible.

Mr. Winston Churchill explained lengthily the Army regulations in reference to retirement, adding that the Army Council's decision had been reached unanimously. Mr. Churchill said that, while assenting to the Council's decision, he held himself free in the event of the Cabinet deciding to make further submissions to the Crown for the retirement of General Dyer from the Army. The Cabinet had, however, accepted the conclusions of the Army Council. Mr. Churchill described the Jallianwallahbagh incident as a monstrous event standing out in sinister isolation. He proceeded to lay down the four broad lines for the guidance of officers, as follows:—

Firstly, is the crowd attacking anything or anybody?

Secondly, is the crowd armed?

Thirdly, no more force should be used than necessary to secure compliance with the law.

Fourthly, the officer should confine himself to a limited definite objective.

He also laid down one general prohibition, namely, against frightfulness, which could not be admitted in any form. Personally, he was of the opinion that General Dyer should have been placed compulsorily on the retired list.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that the judgment passed on General Dyer had been supported by the Government of India, confirmed by the British Cabinet and, independently, by the Army Council. Therefore, he contended that General Dyer had a full and fair hearing. He severely criticised the abrogation of its functions by the civil authorities at Amritsar.

The Labour motion for the reduction of the Estimates was defeated by 246 votes to 37. A number of Unionists abstained from voting.

Sir Edward Carson's motion for the reduction of the Estimates was defeated by 230 votes to 129.

(Continued on page 7.)

THE GLEE CLUB.

SPLENDID OPENING SHOW.

Those who had the pleasure of hearing the California University Glee Club boys at the Theatre Royal on Saturday will admit that they are a splendid combination, who have had a thorough grounding. The original programme was not very long, but it was lengthened by the numerous encores that were demanded and given. The rendering of "Hail California", which opened the bill, was a good indication of the fine way the voices had been trained, and this song was sung with much gusto. "Mandala" and "Father's Song," the latter of which comprised a series of well-known songs and ditties, were other musical items in which the whole Club took part, and in which the voices blended finely. The programme also contained many other attractive items. C. L. Howell showed that he possessed a fine tenor voice, and Charles Stuckraden gave a saxophone solo which delighted the audience. Frank Morgan surprised the house by the way he extracted so much music out of sawdust. L. L. Neumiller is certainly a very excellent baritone, and his solo was a treat. David Phenix was a master of his violin, and had to oblige three times, before he was permitted to leave the stage.

The second part of the programme was an improvement on the first, and "Hay There" which was given by the whole Glee Club, was another of the fine concerted numbers rendered. The University Jazz Band gave some jazz music, their playing of "Dardenella" giving the greatest pleasure. It is a pity that there was so little jazz music in the programme.

There will be an entire change of programme to-night.

A COMMON ERROR.

ABOUT THE DIGESTION.

Many people so far misunderstand the digestive system as to treat it like a machine; neglecting it until it works sluggishly, then irritating it into work again. The stomach certainly needs help at times, but a study of the process of digestion will show that purgatives, as commonly taken, are seldom necessary.

To safeguard your digestion the diet must be controlled. Over-eating is always harmful, but one must assimilate enough food to supply the needs of the blood. Remember, the blood has to carry nourishment all over the body, find fuel for its energy, and defend against its enemies, as well as the requisite juices for digestion. Hence, when the blood becomes weak and fails to do its work, indigestion arises; also, when indigestion begins the blood suffers. Therefore, the treatment of indigestion and stomach-sluggishness demands something more effective than purgatives.

If you suffer from any form of indigestion choose your diet carefully and take wholesome nourishment. Above all, start building up your blood by taking a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills. Then under the influence of the regenerated blood, your digestive system will respond naturally, your appetite will improve, and your food will do you good.

Digestive debility has often resulted from the use of purgatives, but only benefit can accrue from regenerating the blood, therefore begin Dr. Williams' pink pills, now. You can obtain the pills from dealers everywhere, or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szachuen Road, at \$1.50 the bottle, \$8 for 6 bottles, post free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Grand Illuminated

OPEN-AIR CONCERT

Will be held in the Club Grounds on

SATURDAY, July 17th at 9 p.m.

Admission \$1.00

by permission of the Government.

Tickets may be obtained at Moutries or K.C.C.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 13th July 1920 commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Traveller Samples, Tinned Provisions, Biscuits etc etc.

Also

131 Jars Liquid Binder
5 drums Yellow Varnish
8 kegs White Zinc

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 13th July, 1920, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

at Nos. 38 & 40 Queen's Road, Central.

A Quantity of Valuable Office Furniture.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

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LEAGUE TENNIS.

Owing to the wet weather, there was no League Tennis on Saturday. Several postponed matches were due to be played off.

On Wednesday last, the Civil Service and the U.S.R.C. in the Second Division, the former winning by 30 to 20. This was the fifth consecutive win for the Civil Service, who are now assured of the championship of the Second Division. Their final match is with K.C.C. next Saturday.

THE GERMAN CONSULATE AT SEOL.

The Seoul Press states that the building formerly occupied by the German Consulate outside the West Gate was recently sold by the owner, Mr. Collbran, to the Chosen Industrial Bank for ¥60,000. Accordingly the Bank has asked Mr. Collbran for the delivery of the house before the end of this month. In this connection it is understood that the German Government has telegraphically asked the Government of Japan through Mr. Debuchi, Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, for an extension of the delivery period of the building until August next, pending the arrival of an official by the Nankai-maru early in August to settle its disposal. This request was transmitted from Tokyo to the Government. General a few days ago and the latter accordingly notified the Industrial Bank of it.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Owing to the S.S. KALYAN being delayed at Singapore,

"THE QUANTS"

cannot arrive in Hongkong until noon on Thursday, the 15th inst.

Their performance will be given on that night, instead of Tuesday as previously announced.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs will honour "The Quants" by their distinguished patronage and presence.

Seats already booked for TUESDAY will be transferred for THURSDAY, or the money may be returned by Messrs. MOUTRIES, as may be desired.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

The Management beg to announce that, until further notice, the usual Tea and Dinner Dances will be held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Also from the 17th of July (in addition to these Regular Dances) the Repulse Bay Hotel Orchestra will play daily from 5 to 6.30 p.m. and from 8.30 to 11.30 p.m.

J. H. TAGGART

Manager.

NOTICE.

The NEW COURSE at Fanling will be re-opened for play on Wednesday, 14th July. The OLD COURSE will be closed from above date.

NOTICE.

Mr. S. D. Setna has returned, and the Power of Attorney given to Mr. P. N. Cooper of Messrs. Cooper & Co. of Hongkong to sign pro pro has been revoked.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday the 19th July 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at Nos. 2 and 3 godowns, Holt's Wharf, Kowloon

(for account of the concerned) 1,000 Boxes Tin Plates (all more or less damaged)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

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ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

G. R.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that Arsenal Street will be closed to wheeled traffic from the 15th inst. until the Hongkong Tramway Coy. has completed the relaying of the track.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE, Captain Superintendent of Police Hongkong, 8th July, 1920.

Burglar & Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.

Duddell Street.

NOTICE.

MESSAGE HALL.

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI.

Graduate from the Nagasaki Massage School, has removed from No. 33 Queen's Road to No. 26, Stanley Street 1st floor. Telephone No. 1964.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees, Messrs Lammert Brothers have received instructions to sell by

Public Auction

on

FRIDAY

The 23rd day of July 1920, at 3 p.m. at their sales rooms Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong

The following valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as Section 5 of Inland Lot No. 425 together with the message erected thereon known as No. 5 West Terrace Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years from 23rd. May 1855 created by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated 17th. April 1895 Annual Crown rent \$6.45. Area 2959 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong,

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Messrs LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1920.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For Rope Works in Manila, first class ropemaker to take charge of the rope making as chief foreman. Apply to BROSSARD MOFFIN & CO. Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Abergeldie 136 Peak. Apply 135 Peak.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Glenshiel, No. 141 The Peak, near Barker Road Tram station. Apply to Linstead & Davis Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Herbert William Looker in our Firm ceased on the 30th June 1920.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON

Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Mr. H. T. Krull has been appointed Acting Agent for this company in Hongkong during the temporary absence of D. J. Hanscom.

JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent, THE ADMIRAL LINE, Pacific Steamship Co.

AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING.

Mr. H. T. Krull will be in charge of the local Agency and Surveyorship of The American Bureau of Shipping during my temporary absence.

D. J. HANSCOM, Agent & Surveyor to American Bureau of Shipping.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road, Opposite the University Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box 593. Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

MUSTARD & CO.

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Every accessory for Duplicators carried

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Ribbons and Spare Paper/Rolls carried

in stock.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

S. S. "WEST CALERA"
From SAN FRANCISCO via
SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Port, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on July 15th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 15th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1920.

CHILDS LOAD OF THREE CWTs.

POLICE PROSECUTE EMPLOYER.

Noticing a weakly-looking boy struggling with a heavy barrow full of bread up a hilly road at Belmont, a Supton constable stopped him, and afterwards had the barrow and bread weighed. As a result thereof, Henry Sydney Chapple, the Parade, Station-road, Belmont, was summoned, recently for allowing Cyril Earle, aged 10, "to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to him."

The constable said the barrow contained 30 quarters and 25 half-quarters loaves, weighing 1,010 lb. Barrow and bread together weighed 3 cwt.

The lad was exhausted, and said he was employed by Chapple, who gave him a week to take a load of bread every other morning before school, and a load during the dinner hour, to the local sanatorium. He was sometimes helped by his brother.

The officer added that Chapple seemed surprised when told of the age of the boy, although the boy was very frail and pale, and did not really look his age.

A fine of £2 was imposed, and Chapple was fined a further £2 for employing a lad under twelve.

GERMAN FLEET NOT TO BE SALVED.

Regarding the rumoured salvaging of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, the Central News Wick correspondent says it is now learned that the Admiralty contract refers only to the raising of the British merchant ships sunk in the channels as protection against submarines.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

From SAMARANG, SOURABAYA, SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

S. S. "LAKE ONAWA"

having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take immediate delivery of same alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees must produce an Import Permit before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's godowns, where they will be examined on July 15th, at 2.30 p.m. by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 25th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance, whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Agents.
Operators, U.S. Shipping Board
Hongkong, 7th July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE STEAMSHIP

"PILSNA"

From TRIESTE, VENICE, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence, and or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 8th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

The U.S.S.R.
S.S. "WEST IRA"

having arrived from San Francisco and ports on July 9, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited and stored at consignees risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargoes are to be left in the Godown until Wednesday, July 14, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m. Wednesday July 14, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is not examined by said surveyors prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

All goods remaining after July 16, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"ATREUS"

From NEW YORK via SUEZ.

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 30th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

The Company Steamship
"MANILA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 14th July, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From YOKOHAMA, KOBE & NAGASAKI.

THE Company's Steamship

"SEATTLE MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 14th July, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

HELP TO END THIS BURGLARY EPIDEMIC IN THE COLONY BY BUYING

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

THEY ENSURE SAFETY OF YOUR VALUABLES AND EASE OF HEART.

THE SINCERE COMPANY., LIMITED.
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ENGINEERS & SHIP BUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

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Sole Agents for

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Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

Works Tel. K.21.
Manager K.349.
Secretary K.359.
Harbour Engineer K.35.
Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"ENDICOTT"

having arrived from Seattle via ports on the 10th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 16th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation

Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1920.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular monthly service from

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "TOBA" August.

S.S. "TJIMANOEK" October.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "BAARN" September.

S.S. "KANGAEAN" November.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents,

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Del.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

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WATERHOUSE LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

For

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"MAQUAN" 15th July.

"WEST IVAN" 30th July.

further sailings to be announced later.

Thru Bills issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 3507.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing—To Canton daily at 4 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays at 9 A.M.)

From Macao—Daily at 8.30 A.M. & 2 P.M. (Sundays at 6 P.M.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Voy's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tnos, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Isn't He Considerate?

BY BLOSSER.



AUSTRALIAN LIGHT ALE

SHIPPED BY THE

CASTLEMAINE BREWERY

Newcastle, N.S.W.

Per Case 4 dozen quarts \$18.50

Per dozen quarts \$ 4.75

INCLUDING DUTY

AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

BOTTLED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 616.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1920.

THE PEKING CRISIS.

The history of China since the Revolution of 1911 might well be described as "Just one damned thing after another." No sooner has one crisis in the internal administration been smoothed over than another one arises, until those who long to see China a unified and well-governed country are almost impelled, to despair. We have seen the contentions between the North and South drag their weary length through many years, we have seen futile attempts to bring about a reconciliation, and we have seen in the North itself, periodical struggles between one political faction and another, all disconcerting to and preventing any real attempt at reform. It is history how China's strong man Yuan Shi-kai fell in an attempt to re-establish the monarchy, and it is common history, too, how Presidents and Premiers have been forced to pander to a military clique until China has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy. And now in the northern capital is another crisis of undoubted seriousness—a crisis that plunges the Northern Chinese into internecine warfare.

Regarding the present critical situation, it is a little hard for us here to appreciate the position fully because we are so out of touch with all the maze of submerged political intrigue for which Peking has ever been famous. The broad position would seem to be that it is a question of personal rivalry between the politicians and officials themselves in which the military or Anfu party has played a large part. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui occupies the central position and would seem to exert the most powerful influence. He is seeking the punishment of two Generals, but the President is against the measure and so an open rupture is expected. The latest telegrams to hand show that fears are entertained that the President will be made a prisoner in his own Palace, that Generals who support Tuan Chi-jui are marching their men towards Peking, and that fighting is now believed to have begun. Certainly the state of Peking can be described as one of panic. There has been a very large exodus of the more wealthy natives, the foreign Legations are being made store houses for valuables, and crowds are taking refuge in the foreign hotels and hospitals. Tuan is having things pretty much his own way. He has called a meeting of the principal officers and stubbornly refused to accept the compromises that the President has offered. According to popular report he intends to take drastic reprisals and to arrest all who have opposed him in the recent developments. A coup d'état is expected and there is every ground for believing that matters are going to be much worse before they are going to be better. The above short recital of the facts is about all that we in the South can make of what is going on and it seems as though we are living in the days when another disastrous and foolish disturbance is about to break the short spell of peace and quiet. One might well ask what it is that these so-called politicians think they are doing, and where do they think all this nonsense is leading them and their country?

One is almost tired of saying the same thing in regard to China, but how true it is that she stands to gain so soon as she has succeeded in establishing a stable, honest and enlightened regime? China's financial and international position is about as bad as it could be. The Great Powers have shown a wonderful patience in striving to help her and if China is in the disorganised state she finds herself today she has only herself to blame. More the pity, because it reveals that honest public servants—men who will give their country service for the sake of giving it—are rare almost to extinction. The present crisis is the inevitable result of a corrupt administration—an administration that suffered the continuance of an insatiable and bullying military clique. It may be open to question whether the determination of the foreign Consortium to advance no more money until it can control the spending has not hastened matters along. Whatever the outcome of the crisis is, we do sincerely hope that it will be possible to see in a clearer light some chance of China's regeneration. If Tuan becomes President through his coup, or whether the present Head remains, there should be a healthy clearing of the air; an opportunity to establish something like confidence. We shall await the news of developments with great interest, because none desire the betterment and well-being of China more than we.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

PRESSMEN AND SPORT.

As a general rule, newspapermen are kept so busy recording the doings of others in the realm of sport that they have precious little time in which to indulge in pastimes themselves. We have visions of the past when local Pressmen attempted to show the Police the correct way of playing cricket and tennis, but they are rather painful memories which we would prefer to forget. In one of the cricket matches, eight of the eleven Pressmen had never handled a bat before in their lives. Yet the surprising thing was that they actually scored runs! We have been thinking over these memories of the past, because of a paragraph which we have just read in a Canton contemporary to the effect that newspapermen there are taking such a keen interest in boxing that they have organised a boxing class, in which some forty-five members have been enrolled, and that they are sending to Shanghai for an instructor. That conjures up great possibilities. Maybe these young men are preparing for the day when they will be in occupation of the editorial chair. Editors have a really trying time in attempting to assuage the anger of irate readers who occasionally call upon them. Most of them believe in the precept that a soft answer turns away wrath—and they practice it. But how much more effective would it be to deliver the knock-out blow when the caller really begins to cause annoyance? We have heard of the editor who had to keep a shot-gun and a pickaxe on his desk with which to dispatch enquirers seeking his scalp. Perhaps the new fashion, inaugurated by Canton, will be a notice over the doorway of the editorial sanctum: "Bill Jones, Editor and Heavyweight Boxing Champion." That should assure him peace and quietude.

Mr. G. Ludin, Vice-Consul for Sweden, who sometime ago underwent two serious operations at the Peak Hospital, and has now fully recovered, leaves for Japan by s.s. "Columbia" on Wednesday next on three months' holiday.

On Saturday at 12.30 p.m. a private motor car ran over a man covered with a sack near the Royal Naval Hospital. It appears that the man was sleeping on the road. The back wheels of the motor car ran over him and caused injuries, necessitating his removal to the hospital.

It will interest the general public to know that although the Empress of Russia's departure from Hongkong was unavoidably postponed from noon, 1st July, to 3 a.m., 4th July, she has made up her time. She left Yokohama at 6 p.m. on the 10th instant and will therefore make all her connections on the other side.

A fire broke out this morning in a hold of the s.s. Methven. The cause of the fire was the overheating of iron plates which resulted in igniting some of the stores in the forepart of the vessel. The fire broke out before it had spread. The damage was very little. The Methven is now lying in Kowloon Docks.

HOME RULE FOR ALL.

English, Scottish and Welsh M. P.'s have had a meeting to discuss Federal Devolution, and the gathering was attended by Mr. Walter Long who said some very obvious things about the necessity of relieving the House of Commons from the huge burden of work which now falls upon it—work of which the greater part should be performed by local authorities. The matter is really an important and urgent one, for whilst the Commons struggles to keep pace with the increasing demands made upon its time in the matter of purely local and domestic affairs, the larger issues which should be thoroughly threshed out are really scamped. What with the County Councils, the City Councils, the Rural Councils, and the hundred and one other bodies already in existence, there should be no need to create new machinery to deal with this matter, which simply boils down to a devolution of some of the lesser Parliamentary duties to existing bodies. If Ireland is to have a liberal measure of Home Rule, which the Government is willing to concede, then why should not England, Scotland and Wales have more control over their domestic matters? We are afraid that the rest of British Isles have been too content to let Ireland do all the talking and demanding. It's about time Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welshmen came in for a little bit of consideration.

GERMAN LOOT.

Those historic Chinese astronomical instruments which the Germans took away from Peking after the Boxer rebellion, and of which we give an illustration in our pictorial page to-day, were made so long ago as the year 1674. Under the Versailles Peace Treaty, they should have been restored to China, but so far the requirement has not been fulfilled. The difficulty, according to Mr. Harmsworth's statement in the House of Commons, is that China has not yet signed the Treaty. But we cannot see that that really matters. If the Treaty lays down that Germany has to do a certain thing, then the provision should be enforced, whether a particular country has or has not signed the pact. Take a case in point. Denmark was not even amongst the warring nations; yet the Versailles Treaty provided that a plebiscite be taken in Sleesvig as to the ownership of that territory. That has been done, and Denmark has now re-entered into possession of the land that was formerly hers. The cases are on all fours. Germany stole territory from Denmark in 1864, and she

DAY BY DAY.

THAT IS THE BEST GOVERNMENT WHICH DESIRES TO MAKE THE PEOPLE HAPPY, AND KNOWS HOW TO MAKE THEM HAPPY.—Macaulay.

On Saturday there were notified one fatal case of plague (Chinese) and one non-fatal occurrence of enteric fever (Indian).

A Chinese male was removed to hospital yesterday in an unconscious state as a result of falling down into the hold of the West Calera.

The body of a Chinese was picked up yesterday at Tai Kok Tsui and taken to the Kowloon Mortuary. It is believed that death was the result of drowning.

Mr. G. Ludin, Vice-Consul for Sweden, who sometime ago underwent two serious operations at the Peak Hospital, and has now fully recovered, leaves for Japan by s.s. "Columbia" on Wednesday next on three months' holiday.

On Saturday at 12.30 p.m. a private motor car ran over a man covered with a sack near the Royal Naval Hospital. It appears that the man was sleeping on the road. The back wheels of the motor car ran over him and caused injuries, necessitating his removal to the hospital.

It will interest the general public to know that although the Empress of Russia's departure from Hongkong was unavoidably postponed from noon, 1st July, to 3 a.m., 4th July, she has made up her time. She left Yokohama at 6 p.m. on the 10th instant and will therefore make all her connections on the other side.

A fire broke out this morning in a hold of the s.s. Methven. The cause of the fire was the overheating of iron plates which resulted in igniting some of the stores in the forepart of the vessel. The fire broke out before it had spread. The damage was very little. The Methven is now lying in Kowloon Docks.

Owing to shipping delays, "The Quaints" will not arrive in Hongkong until Thursday, on which night they will appear at the Theatre Royal, instead of tomorrow. Seats already booked may be transferred or the money returned. The delay is unavoidable, and we are sure that Hongkong will give this talented party a most hearty welcome on Thursday.

A Chinese took a silver watch inland with gold to a pawnbroker on Saturday and tried to pawn it for \$4. He gave the pawnbroker a wrong address and a wrong name. The name and address that the man gave were familiar to the pawnshop keeper and after the four dollars were paid, the broker's suspicions were aroused, and, carefully examining the watch, he found it to be a silver one, which was misrepresented as a gold one. The man was accordingly handed over to the Police and this morning given three months by Mr. Hutchison.

There was serious trouble on Saturday in Moon Street. One of the men living on the first floor of No. 6, decided to sleep on the verandah, and offered his bed inside to his friend. This apparently did not please his friend, for he also wanted to bring his bed on to the verandah. At about one o'clock in the morning on Sunday, the friend seized a chopper and made to kill the other fellow. The man who was sleeping on the verandah felt something heavy on his throat, and when he saw what the man was trying to do he endeavoured to ward off the chopper. In doing so he received a severe cut on the neck and others on the shoulder and back. In describing the facts, the prosecuting police sergeant today said that had it not been for the foki and the master who came on the scene there would have been a murder. The man who used the chopper said he was sleeping quietly on the verandah and did not use any chopper against the other fellow. He was given three months' hard labour by Mr. R.O. Hutchison.

has now had to give it up by the Versailles Treaty. She stole these ancient instruments from China in 1900; and by the Treaty named she has agreed to return them. It is the business of the Allies to keep her to her promise, surely.

CURRENT COIN.

(BY "MERCATOR.")

During the week some of the Exchange Banks created a mild flutter in the dovetails of firms not firmly established in trade by calling upon those that had a number of overdrafts to pay to satisfy the Banks that their position was sound, by submitting to them a statement disclosing how they had utilised the credits given them, and, if desired, by the Banks, to agree to their books being examined in order that the statement of the firm was correct. A number of firms dealing in metals and rice, especially, were asked for this information, and I hear they have supplied it to their Banks. Some have been arguing that such action is *ultra vires*, but the Banks did not bring any pressure to bear to secure this information from their constituents who had enjoyed a floating credit and are suspected of overtrading, and not confining themselves to legitimate business. The firms affected by such a request of the Banks had no *ultra vires* to submit to it, for there was the fear that in the alternative the Banks might call in their money and stop all credits.

The overtrading that we had witnessed in the Colony during the past two years has brought about serious results. Most of the local Banks, specially the recently established ones, are faced with losses, and are obliged to see many of their constituents through the labyrinth. There has been a vast system of credit in Hongkong on a very loose basis. In other words, the newer Banks have been obliged to extend a vast system of credit in order to keep their business going. Before the War, the firms were well-to-do, and not as we see them to-day. They did not avail themselves to the full of the credit offered by the Banks, and whenever they had an obligation they were able to meet it scrupulously. But during the War the number of firms and banks increased, and the system of credit was extended considerably. What was the result? The merchants could not meet their obligations scrupulously. Whatever causes may have controlled the position, the problem in front of the Banks is how to let the trade go on, as also to prevent dislocation of business. When huge profits were made out of the export and import business a couple of years ago, every firm or dealer who had any capital whatsoever presented a huge vista of profits to their Banks, and obtained loans for the value of the goods on nothing more than the security of the goods themselves and many times on nothing at all. There was a general belief that the goods bought from the Chinese dealers could be sold on a large after the purchase, and at a large profit. Of course, these hopes and beliefs were for a while justified, but merchants have now learnt that export cargoes are not always gold mines to foreign firms, Chinese dealers and the Banks. Thus, the accumulation of unsold cargo for which the Banks had granted credits had grown so big. From every point of view the situation is serious for the small Banks, and it is generally felt that something must be done to avert the crisis.

How many of our Banks know exactly how the firms they give credit to stand? I think that the newly established Banks, if they do not desire to be wrecked on the Scylla and Charybdis of banking business, should have an independent system of ascertaining the affairs of those firms that it does business with and to whom it allows overdrafts. The system is in vogue on the Continent, at home and in the United States, and its need is emphasised here, where it is not an easy matter for a Bank to know exactly the financial position of a concern. I will name an instance that came to my notice only recently. A certain firm tried to open a letter of credit with a Bank other than the one it had been doing business with, and referred the Bank it was desirous of establishing a connection with to the Bank that it has been doing business with. The Bank to whom the application went, referred to the other Bank, and was told that the firm in question was good for some three lakhs of dollars, when in reality the firm was not good even for a fiftieth part of that sum. This shows that the new Banks established in our midst must have a system of independent enquiry of the actions of the firms that deal with them, rather

BASEBALL.

HONGKONG TEAM TO CANTON.

To-day's Canton Times has the following:—Hongkong Americans will accept the challenge of the Canton Americans for a baseball game. The date for the game will be decided later, probably July 27.

The following gentlemen have been selected to represent Hongkong in the forthcoming baseball match: Tich Church, Ting White, Pa Williams, Griffin Lashar, Scout Conant, Sam Bidding, Flower Mills, Pip Sanstrom, Rolly Gibson, Wright A. Hainster, Livingston Dougherty, Washington, McKean, and others.

Others intending to be in attendance includes W. Kraft, trainer; Dr. McKean, umpire; Sunny Ray, bat attache; D. M. Biggar, finance; and Hayton Lope, manager.

than the statements which other firms or Banks give them. Any one who knows anything of the conditions of trading in Hongkong knows full well that there are a lot of "crooks" here who have succeeded in getting credit, and have been speculating at the expense of the Banks. Enough has already happened recently to provide a *prima facie* case for a Banker's enquiry into the financial position of any firm which he suspects has been gambling and utilising the credits given in a manner which was not meant by the Banker.

I have already mentioned that some seven lakhs of rice bills have been refused dishonoured by the United States by the Banks on whom they were drawn with such remarks as "Technical error with regard to shipment" and "Technical error with regard to quality." In such cases it has fallen to the local Banks to suffer the loss, as they had already paid cash against shipping documents. The question is—What are the Banks who are affected going to do? It will be sometime before one can sift the facts and fix the responsibility, but this does not prevent the Banks taking action against the firms who have already been paid against their shipping documents, and thus recover the sums. The firm in turn could take action against the agent in the United States for whom they purchased. It is quite easy for a firm to ship the wrong quality, for the surveyor's certificate only certifies that such and such a quality rice was in the consignment. Neither the Bank nor the surveyor knows whether the quality shipped is the quality that the firm on the other side contracted to purchase, and when the Bank pays against shipping documents it takes for granted that everything has been done honourably. In other words, it trusts to the honour of the exporting firms that what has been shipped is what has been really sold to the purchasers. Now, in the present case, some of the firms whose bills have been returned dishonoured from the United States are in financial difficulties, and it is doubtful whether the local Banks could get anything from them. Knowing that most of these so-called export firms of commission agents have been speculating in rice and other commodities, I have reason to believe that as they have been saddled with qualities of rice that were not in demand they have tried to ship these cargoes, and make the Banks the Azazel goat. Is it any wonder that some of our Banks should be getting uneasy, and demand from the firms that they suspect have been overtrading an exact statement of their standing, as disclosed from their book?

Unless the newly opened banks exercise greater caution and refuse to be satisfied with flimsy security, financial crises in the Colony will recur. Cases have been known of Chinese and other Banks that have granted credits to newly-opened firms that have been established with small capital, and to whom these Banks have given credit to be extent of as much as six to ten times the amount of the firm's trading capital. However complex the interests of individual bankers may be, it is apparent that there should be an *esprit de corps* among them, and it is high time that some sort of a Bankers' Guild was formed, the objects of which should be to give all Bankers the financial standing of any firm that is desired. Such information should be most impartial, and not like the instance

REUNION DAY.

HONGKONG DANES NORRATHER.

Though the Danish community in Hongkong is not a large one, it is intensely loyal to the Home-land and its King, and it shares in common with all good Danes the deep joy that is felt over the return to Denmark of Sleesvig, which has been effected as a result of the Versailles Peace Treaty.

So on Friday evening, the whole community gathered at the Hongkong Hotel, where a banquet was held in honour of the event. It was a most happy gathering in every way. During the evening, a speech was made by the Acting Consul (Mr. Kasten Larsen), who referred to the great joy that had come to them all by the return of Sleesvig to which all good Danes had been looking forward for the past 36 years. In celebrating the event, he asked those present to remember the Allies, to whom they owed the return of the territory and whom they would, he was sure, never forget.

On the suggestion of the Consul, it was decided to send a telegram of congratulation to His Majesty the King.

that I have cited. If this is not possible, it would mean that we shall continue to see perpetuated in the Colony among the local bankers the principle of "Every-one for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

Some two million dollars worth of cotton shares arrived in the Colony last week from Shanghai for delivery that fell due at the last settlement. This is a very big lot of shares, and I have often wondered why the people in this Colony lock up their money in shares, that are current elsewhere. During the depression in Shanghai cotton shares that followed on the heels of the boom, the brokers here expressed great satisfaction that their clients had fought shy of any cotton shares and thus prevented any dislocation in the local market by falling prices. Now we see all this altered, and two million dollars worth of Shanghai cotton shares come to Hongkong, and absorbed. The wonder of it is that all this should have been taken up. And, pray, where has the money come from? The Chinese banks are no longer feeding speculation on the local Stock Exchange and whatever money is advanced is given at very high rates of interest.

What is the exact amount lost by the firms here in rice this year? It is extremely difficult to say precisely, but from exhaustive enquiries that I have made, it cannot be much short of seven million dollars. The rice market is still stagnant. The rice situation in Shanghai is better, and although we have had enquiries from Shanghai for rice, no business has resulted. Recently large purchases of Haiphong and Saigon rice have been made in this market for the Philippines. On account of prices of rice imported into the Philippine Islands from Hongkong being much cheaper than those fixed by the Philippine Government, it is stated that business in the native rice of these islands is practically at a standstill. The Saigon rice crop is disastrously heavy, and it is most likely that with the cheaper Saigon dollar and the recent fall in the price of paddy in Saigon greater quantities of rice will go from Saigon to the Philippines. During the past week or so the favourable condition have prompted the sending of further consignments of Saigon rice to Hongkong. This will serve to keep the price of the cereal down in the Colony, and dispel all hopes of better prices in the near future. The Haiphong rice crop is estimated to be half the usual average. There are, I believe, some hundred thousand bags of rice stored in the godowns at Kowloon and privately. If the French authorities raise the embargo on the export of rice, which it is rumoured will come any day now, it would be a blow to the local rice merchants, for they will have this heavy stock in their hands.

So it is not only the Hongkong Government that suffered a big loss in its rice scheme. The Straits Settlements had been saddled with 21 million Straits dollars by subsidising rice and selling it at cheap prices. The Government there came to the conclusion that the further loss of three millions a month should not be made to fall on the Government but that the price should be raised, and the consumers pay a portion of it.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

JAPANESE IN SIBERIA.

London, July 8.
It is officially reported that Japanese troops have occupied Possiet Bay, stated to be the last first-rate harbour north of Port Arthur remaining in the possession of Russia.

THE DAVIS CUP.

London, July 8.
Play in the Davis Cup tie, France v. America, began at Eastbourne to-day in very unfavourable weather. M. Gobert (France) faced W. M. Johnston (America) in the singles. When the score stood 4-3, Johnston leading, the rain compelled the abandonment of the day's play.

ATHLETICS AT HOME.

London, July 8.
At the Queen's Club athletic meeting, Princeton University beat Oxford by six events to four.

HOME CRICKET.

London, July 8.
Yorkshire beat Northampton by 223; Lancashire beat Kent by an innings and 71; Oxford and Cambridge played a drawn game, rain interfering.

ANOTHER JOB FOR DE VALERA.

New York, July 8.
Archbishop Mannix has appointed de Valera to the chair of higher mathematics at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

CAR TURNS TURTLE.

A serious motor car accident occurred yesterday afternoon at 3.30 p.m. near Pokfulam, to a party bound for Aberdeen. Motor car No. 101 was carrying a number of Chinese lady passengers, and when nearing Elliot Battery, and when turning the corner near there, a Chinese woman of the coolie class stood in the middle of the road, went on the wrong side of the road, and then ran across when the driver sounded his horn. The chauffeur, in trying to avoid a collision with the woman, ran into the wall and broke it down. In doing so, the motor car turned turtle, throwing the five women passengers violently out. One of the passengers was badly hurt and had to be removed to the Hospital. The chauffeur was also badly shaken. It is estimated that the damage to the car totals about a hundred dollars. It was miraculous that the occupants escaped without worse injury.

ECHO OF TYPHOON.

CHINESE BLUEJACKETS BRAVERY REWARDED.

During a heavy "blow" in June last year, Chinese bluejackets from H.M.S. Tamar rendered excellent service in rescuing a number of sampan people from drowning, and this morning they were made the recipients of a medal and testimonials. The function took place on the Tamar and was performed in the presence of the whole ship's company by Commodore Bowden Smith. The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Mr. Ho Kom-tong were also present. The Commodore addressed those present as follows:—It is my pleasant duty to present one medal and two testimonials on vellum to three of the Chinese crew for life-saving last year. I believe it is the first occasion on which Chinese bluejackets have won this distinction, and I sincerely hope that it will not be the last. Although they probably remember the circumstances, I will repeat how they were won. On June 4th last year, in very squally weather, a sampan capsized about 400 yards from the wall of the Dockyard Camber. Leading Seaman Tai Sing jumped from the sea wall, about twelve feet high, and swam to the sampan. Tai Sing, holding on to the gunwale with one hand, went underneath and rescued a Chinese woman about 50 years of age and two Chinese children. Again on the same day, when another sampan capsized, Leading Seaman Tai Sing went out in the steamboat and rescued another Chinese child. A third time, when another sampan capsized, he again went out in the steamboat, jumped into the water and rescued three children. Able Seaman Kum Sai, on the same day, went out in the Dockyard steamboat, jumped overboard and rescued a child from one of the sampans. Able Seaman Kun Chun also on the same day went out in the Dockyard steamboat, jumped overboard and rescued a child by holding on the gunwale and pulling the child out with his legs. On all these occasions the men ran great risk of being jammed between the steamboat and the sampans. Commodore Bowden Smith then presented the medal to Leading Seaman Tai Sing and testimonials to the other seamen, amidst the cheers of those present.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.45 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant. Direction unknown.
The following telegram was received at 11 a.m. to-day:—Typhoon E. of Northern Luzon, less than 300 miles, moving N. N. W. or N.

D'ANNUNZIO'S ROMANCE.

A love romance, of the poet D'Annunzio is revealed by the newspaper *Giorno di Naples*. The poet is said to be deeply in love with Miss Lucia Baccara, the well-known Venetian pianist. Miss Baccara is about 30, while D'Annunzio is about 50.

NOTICES

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY

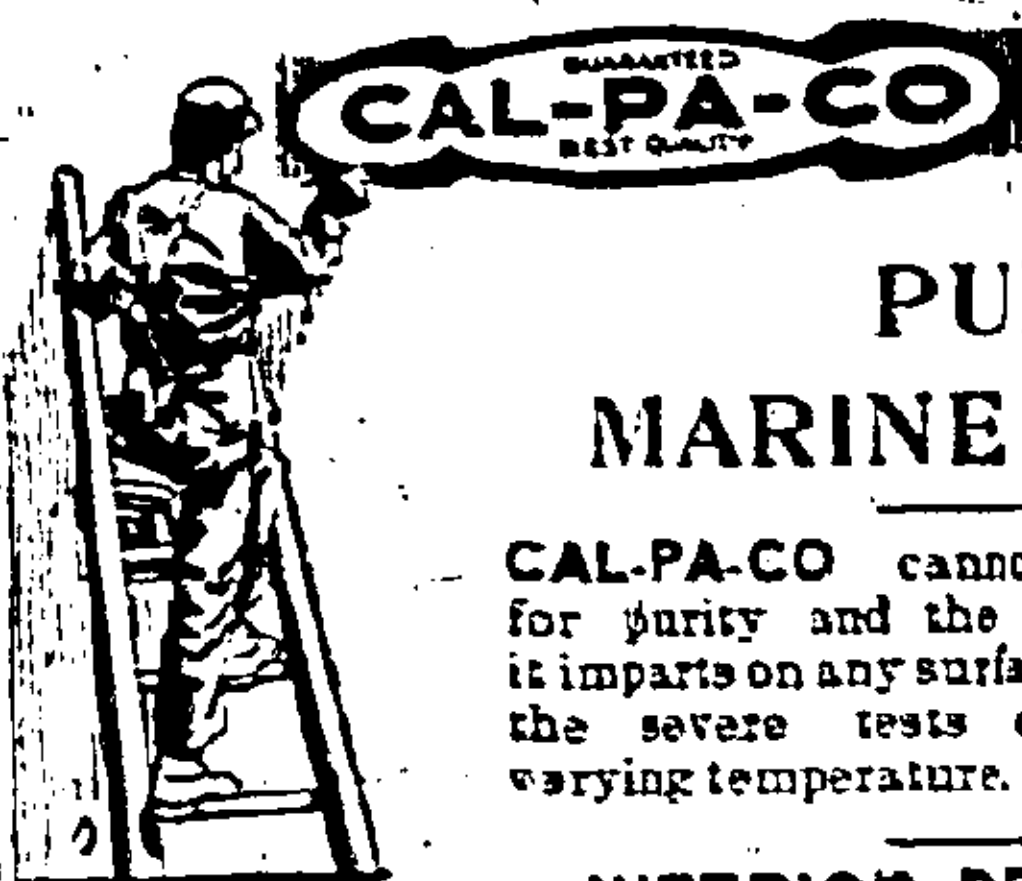
Owing to the high price of imported poultry, our prices for own housefed poultry will be as follows on and after the 8th inst:—

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THE BRASS HAT.

Oh, hats of brass, how foolish you must be
To fling the gauntlet at the Press' feet,
For surely even you should know by now
The pen is mightier than the modern weapon.
Yet you would flaunt your futile little symbol
Of militant authority, which in these brave democratic days
Is merely tolerated with a smile.
Now that the "arrogance" of martial power is past,
Yet though you stand so near oblivion's pit,
You tempt that potent power, the Press,
To hurl you into it.
TONY.

THE EGOTIST.

Watch me, my masters, read my noble verse;
See how I sling the mud of pedantry
At one who dares to make my efforts worse
Than they appear to be.
See how I drag red herring over the track
Of truth; to hide what "Tony" truly tells:
That I make black of white and white of black.
'Tis really I who fit the cap and bells.
TONY.

NOTICES

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Empress of Asia...	July 29 Aug. 18
Monteagle...	Aug. 12 Sept. 13
Empress of Russia...	Aug. 28 Sept. 13
Empress of Japan...	Sept. 14 Oct. 5
Empress of Asia...	Sept. 23 Oct. 11
Empress of Russia...	Oct. 21 Nov. 8
Monteagle...	Oct. 26 Nov. 19
Empress of Japan...	Nov. 9 Nov. 30
Empress of Asia...	Nov. 18 Dec. 6
Empress of Russia...	Dec. 16 Jan. 3

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TENYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 11th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Sept. 6th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Sept. 17th.

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Lake Onawa R. D. Co.	July 12
Toshiba M. N. Y. K.	July 13
Kaibo M. N. Y. K.	July 13
Arason M. O. S. K.	July 13
Changsha B. S. K.	July 13
Colorado S. S. & D.	July 13
Maquan F. W. Co.	July 13
Wheatland P. S. Co.	July 13
Kathlamet R. L.	July 13
Celebes M. O. S. K.	July 16
West Harts R. D. Co.	July 16
Lake Farrar R. D. Co.	July 17
West Calera P. M. Co.	July 17
Himalaya M. O. S. K.	July 17
Keketticut P. M. Co.	July 17
Hassayampa P. M. Co.	July 17
Persia M. T. K. K.	July 17
Kohsoku M. O. S. K.	July 17
Burma M. O. S. K.	July 18
St. Albans P. S. Co.	July 18
Kaibo M. T. K. K.	July 18
Tokushima M. N. Y. K.	July 19
Kathlamet R. L.	July 20
E. of Japan C. P. O. S.	July 20
Manila M. O. S. K.	July 20
Altis M. O. S. K.	July 20
Tokio M. N. Y. K.	July 21
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	July 21
China C. M. Co.	July 22
Devanha P. S. Co.	July 23
Pawley P. S. Co.	July 26
Elbridge P. S. Co.	July 26
City of Oran B. L.	July 27
West Montpel L. A. Co.	July 28
Iyo M. N. Y. K.	July 29
E. of Asia C. P. O. S.	July 29
Lowther C. D. & Co.	E. July
West Ivan F. W. Co.	July 30
Siam M. O. S. K.	B. Aug. 3
Grace D. R. D. Co.	Aug. 6
Peking B. L.	Aug. 7
Kalyan P. S. Co.	Aug. 7
Mexico M. O. S. K.	Aug. 8
Taiyuan B. S. K.	Aug. 8
Siberia M. T. K. K.	Aug. 10
Elkton P. S. Co.	Aug. 10
Tenyo M. T. K. K.	Aug. 11
Monteagle C. P. O. S.	Aug. 12
Toyohashi M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 15
Aki M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 18
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West Hinton L. A. Co.	Oct. 10

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Szechuan B. S. K.	July 12
G. Apcar P. S. Co.	July 12
Kalyan P. S. Co.	July 13
Haiching D. L. Co.	July 13
Taksang J. M. Co.	July 13
Suiyang B. S. K.	July 13
Chinkiang B. S. K.	July 13
Ningpo B. S. K.	July 13
Fooksang J. M. Co.	July 14
Aki M. N. Y. K.	July 14
Yatsui J. M. Co.	July 14
Sosho M. O. S. K.	July 15
Kusichow B. S. K.	July 15
Hanyang B. S. K.	July 15
Sunning B. S. K.	July 15
Kwongshing J. M. Co.	July 15
Fookshing J. M. Co.	July 15
Shidzuoka M. N. Y. K.	July 15
Hailong D. L. Co.	July 16
Loongshing J. M. Co.	July 16
Kailong B. S. K.	July 16
Cheongshing J. M. Co.	July 18
Burma M. O. S. K.	July 18
Timanook J. C. J. L.	July 20
Haibong D. L. Co.	July 20
Aki M. N. Y. K.	July 21
Tisalak J. C. J. L.	July 21
Shinyo M. N. Y. K.	July 24
Tjilliwong J. C. J. L.	July 29
Tjilatjap J. C. J. L.	July 29
Tatsuno M. N. Y. K.	July 29
Penang M. N. Y. K.	B. Aug.
Unnan M. O. S. K.	Aug. 1
Tango M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 21



PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"WHEATLAND" About July 15 "ELDRIDGE" About July 25
"ELKTON" Aug. 10

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"ABERCROMBIE" About July 15th
"PAWLEY" July 25th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

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S.S. "KEKETTICUT"

ABOUT MIDDLE OF JULY.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE

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LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. WEST MONTPEL	July 25	S.S. WEST MONTPEL	July 28
S.S. WEST HIKA	Aug. 20	S.S. WEST HIKA	Aug. 23
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 12	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVER-
LAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

Ships in connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern
Pacific Railroads.

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Prince's Building, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 1062.

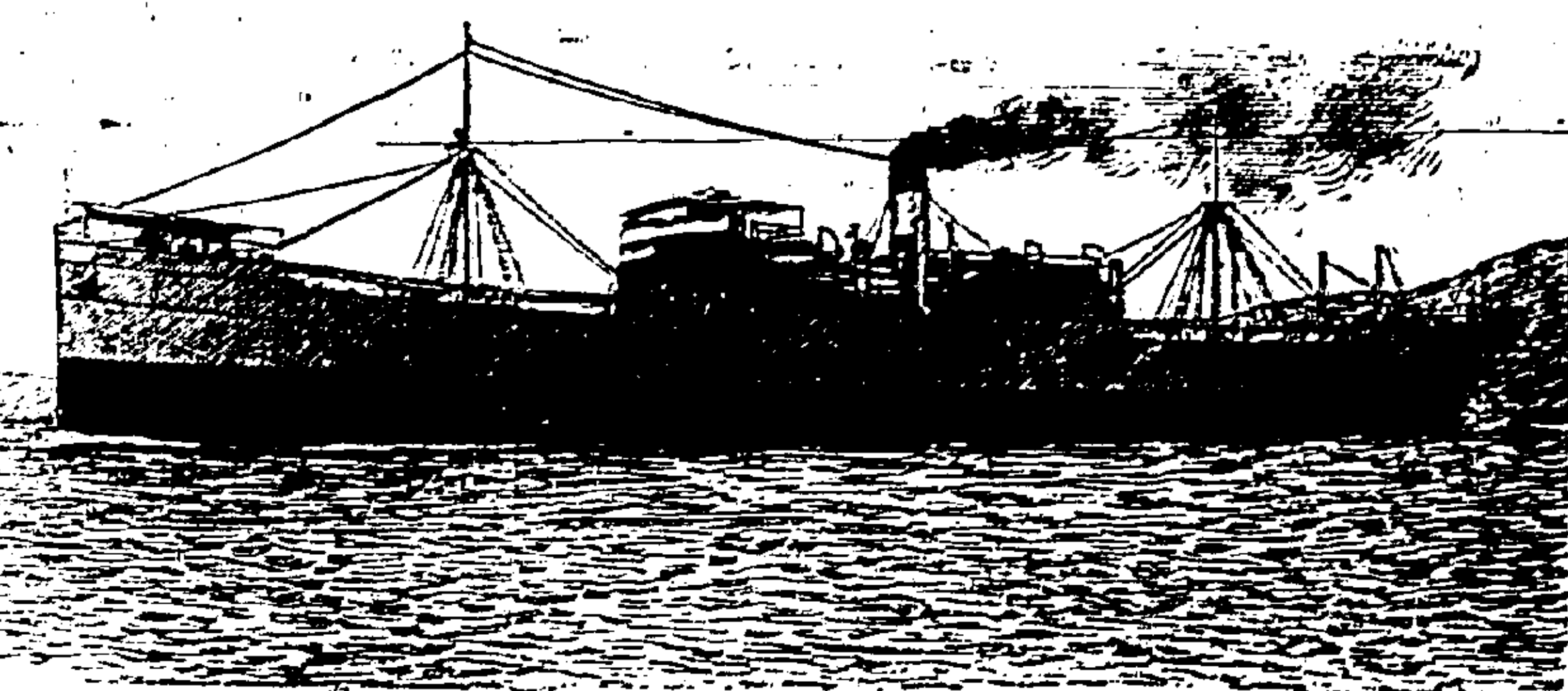
CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,
General Agent for South China.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition;
Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., WHAMPOA DOCK, HONGKONG.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND, & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DEVANHA KALYAN	5,100	23rd July	Suez, Penang, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
GREGORY APCAR	4,600	12th July	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

GREGORY APCAR	4,600	12th July	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS EASTERN	4,500	18th July	Mebourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
KALYAN	9,000	15 July	4 p.m. Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KALYAN	9,000	15 July	4 p.m. Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 in. x 12 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 a.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Suez, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon. 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Calling Manila) Sat. 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU (Calling Manila) Tue. 13th July, at noon.

ITO MARU (Calling Manila) Thu. 15th July, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Banja Kung, Suez, Port Said, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Calling Manila) Tue. 13th July.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez, Port Said & Port Said.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon. 19th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU (Calling Manila) Wed. 21st July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU (Calling Manila) Wed. 21st Aug. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

TOKIWA MARU (Calling Manila) Wednesday, 21st July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Suez, Port Said & Cape Town.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHIN-I MARU (Calling Manila) Thursday, 22nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TAISUNO MARU (Calling Manila) Wednesday, 25th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU (Calling Manila) Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

TASUO MARU (Calling Manila) Saturday, 21st Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKITA MARU (Calling Manila) Tuesday, 13th July.

SHIDZUOKA MARU (Calling Manila) Thursday, 15th July, at 11 a.m.

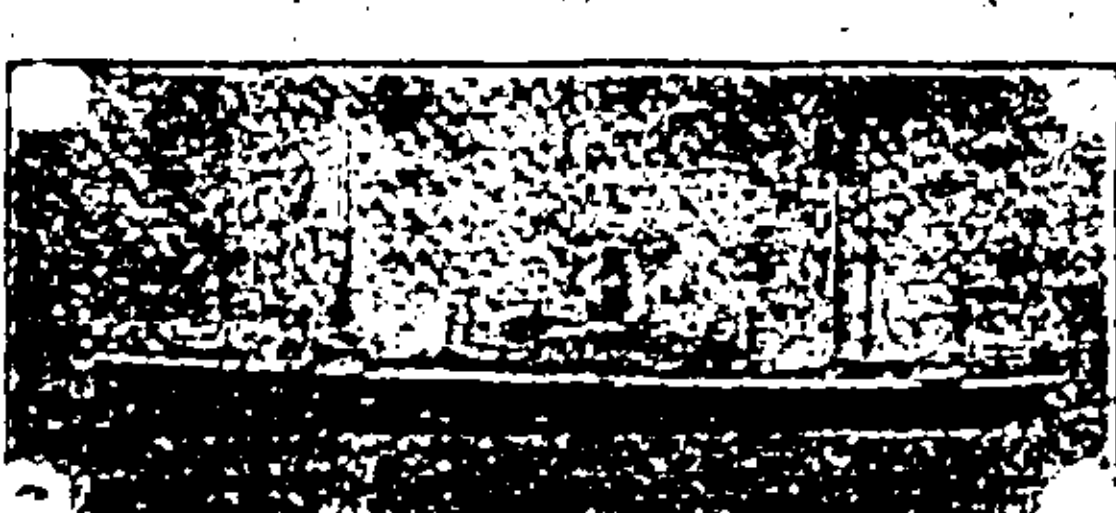
KANAGAWA MARU (Calling Manila) Monday, 19th July.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Ship	From	Expected on	Will leave on	To
Tijmanhoek	Japan	14th July	17th July	Java.
Tijlsak	Java	16th July	21st July	Yokohama.
Tijlwing	Java	22nd July	29th July	Amoy/Shanghai.
Tijlilap	Java	25th July	29th July	Satow.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan-Lijn.

Yokohama Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS" MARU (Call Marseilles) 7th September.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO" MARU 8th August.

"CHICAGO" MARU 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BERMA" MARU Tuesday, 20th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNAN" MARU Sunday, 1st Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"AUSUKU" MARU Saturday, 24th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA" MARU Tuesday, 20th July.

"AFRICA" MARU Saturday, 21st Aug.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON" MARU Monday, 12th July.

"ALTAIR" MARU Tuesday, 20th July.

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.

"ORLEANS" MARU Friday, 16th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"DETON" MARU Saturday, 24th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA" MARU Sunday, 18th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SHIM" MARU Thursday, 15th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	10th July.	15th July.
TAIWAN	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares for cargo loaded through to the Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BURNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON & HAMBURG	"KATHLAMBA"	20th July.
LONDON	"KANAS"	10th Sept.
LONDON	"SWAZI"	20th Sept.

For particulars of sailing ships are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

on or about 27th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "INSBRUCK" on or about 4th August.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 31st August.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA" on or about 9th August.

S.S. "INSBRUCK" on or about 16th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 12th October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA, "AMARANG"

Sailing on or about 13th July.

For JAPAN, S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

Sailing on or about 15th July.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific,

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd. and Amoy Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Tues., 13th July at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yalshing	Wed., 14th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwonsang	Thur., 15th July at 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Fookshing	Thur., 15th July at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fookshing	Fri., 16th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yucensang	Fri., 16th July at 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN via Swatow and Weihaiwei. Cheongsang Sun., 18th July at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will leave for the STRAITS and CALCUTTA on July 14th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOI, SHAI & PUKOW	Suiyang	13th July at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Mingpo	13th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sanning	15th July at noon.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	16th July at 9 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI	Chefoo	16th July at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kuelchow	17th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tsun	20th July at 10 a.m.
AMOI, SHAI & PUKOW	Shanlung	20th July at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinhua	20th July at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 12, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 13th July at 2 p.m.
Haihong	S. Thomson	FRI., 16th July at 2 p.m.
Haihong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 20th July at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong
"CITY OF OMAN" via Suez 27th July.
"BIRMINGHAM CITY" via Suez 27th Aug.
"WINGBOH" via Suez 6th Sept.
"CITY OF DUNKIRK" via Suez 24th Sept.

Calls also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

RUSS & CO., CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The s.s. WAR SINGER of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, arrived in port yesterday bringing 230 tons of general cargo.

Bringing 447 tons of general cargo and 135 tons of frozen goods, together with 27 bags of mail, the s.s. CHANGSEHA arrived from Sydney on Sunday. She is moored at C 16.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. YUNNAN which arrived from Daire yesterday brought 180 tons of general cargo—Mooring C 1.

The s.s. ARTEMIS, owned by the A. P. C. Co., brought a quantity of benzene and other oils from Papua into Hongkong on Sunday. She is at anchor.

3330 tons of coal were brought down from Chingwan by the s.s. YEF MARU which arrived yesterday.

The s.s. SUNNING arrived this morning from Shanghai with 540 tons of general merchandise for the Colony—Mooring B 30.

From Sonaraya the FOO SHING brought this morning 2380 tons of sugar for the Colony—Mooring B 30.

From Keelung the CHOY SANG MARU consigned here this morning 1,850 tons of coal—Mooring C 34.

The O. S. K.'s SIAM MARU arrived here this morning with 433 tons of cotton twist for Hongkong from Bombay 5,441 tons of cotton, etc. for Japan and Shanghai—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

The N. Y. K.'s TENSIN MARU came in on Saturday from Bombay with 4,623 tons of cotton and yarn for Shanghai and the North and 270 tons of cotton and yarn for Hongkong—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CALCUTTA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 11th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Manila on the 1st July, and is expected here on the 2

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Recent photo of the Sultan of Turkey, snapped in his Royal carriage.

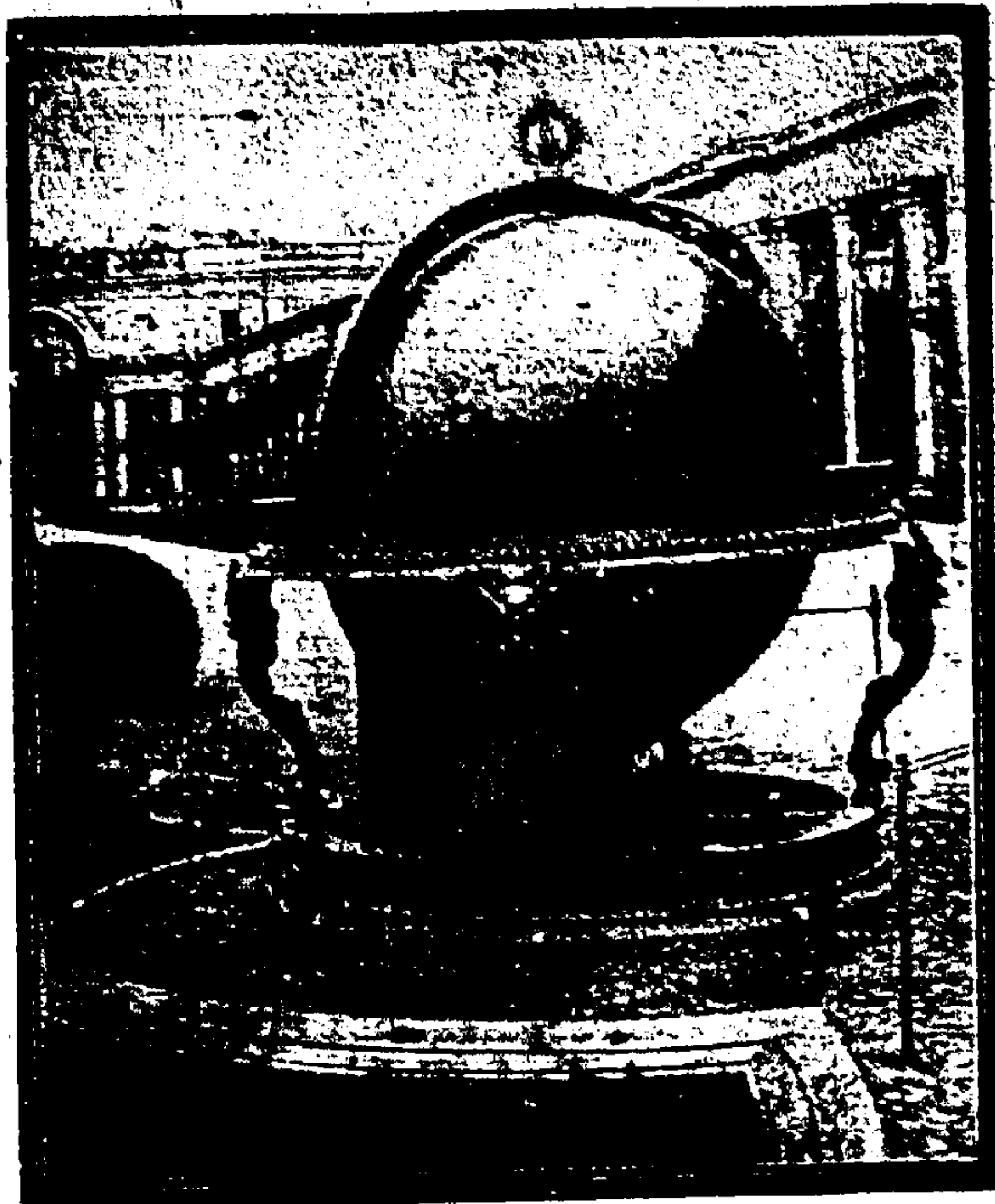


Photo: Underwood and Underwood.

STOLEN FROM CHINA.

Astronomical instruments in the Orangery Palace, Potsdam, stolen by the Germans from China during the Boxer troubles.



WAR-STRICKEN ATTIGNY.

Attigny presents one of the most complete spectacles of destruction of any village in France. The entire city was mined and blown up in the last days of the War. The refugees seen in the picture are returning to their homes.



A BEVY OF PRETTY SHOP GIRLS.

The charming maidens seen above are American shop girls who recently took part in a beauty competition, arranged to discover the prettiest amongst their number.



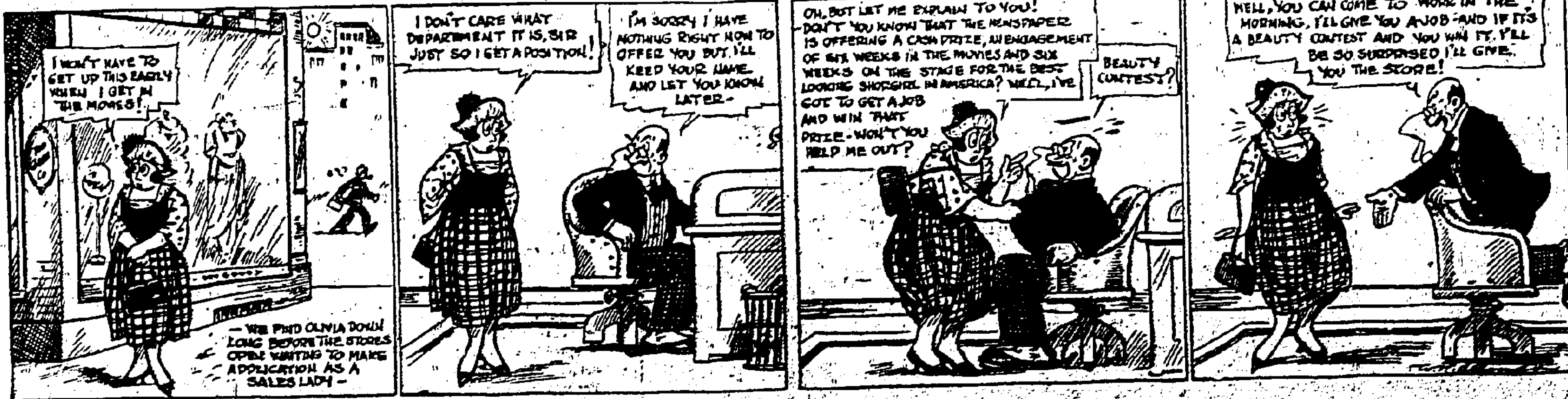
FAMOUS DIAMOND.

This lady is displaying the "Tiger Eye", a famous diamond discovered in South Africa by a British Army officer. It is valued at £30,000.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Clivia's Chances Seem Slim.

BY ALLMAN



TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sir Richard Stapley, who has died at sea while on his way home from Jamaica, where he was for the benefit of his health, was a man of great and varied activities—political, civic, commercial, and religious. Although known as one of our great merchants and a member of many years of the Corporation of London, he was also very actively engaged in religious and philanthropic movements. At one time it was his intention to become a missionary, and his house in Bloomsbury was for long the meeting place of kindred spirits, who gathered on Tuesday afternoons for the free discussion of religious and other problems.

It is curious that the most successful play of its time, "The Beggar's Opera," was written by a man whose other plays completely failed. At their failure, none who has read "The Captives," the dreariest of tragedies, need be surprised. According to Mrs. Abbold, we owe the immortal opera to the author's misfortunes. He had lost every guinea he had in the South Sea Company, and had looked to Royal patronage for the repair of his broken fortunes. But when he was offered something better than the post of gentleman to one of the young noblemen, he was dismissed with a curt order to get to work. What proved to be his masterstroke. Now it is to be revived, and Londoners will flock to make the acquaintance of Capt. Macnasth, Polly Peachum, Nimming Ned, Crook-and-anger Jack, and the rest of them.

The next quinquennial election to the Hall of Fame on University Heights, New York City, is "scheduled" to be held in the autumn of this year. One of the nominations already received is that of an American Indian named Dekshawida, who is credited by scholars with having organized the Indians into a formidable nationality. The New York Evening Post remarks on this nomination that it is surprising, not because it has never been made before, but because the people to hear the name "American" have been might with propriety have been represented in the list of nominations long before this. The Indian name most popular among Americans—Hawatha—was also proposed for the Hall of Fame this year, but was rejected, along with that of Barbara Frietchie, as the name of a merely literary character.

If the Horse Guards "Guard of Honour" scheme comes to anything there will vanish the refreshment kiosk at the extreme eastern end of St. James's Park. Its history is interesting, for all that it is comparatively new. From the time of James I. until 1905 there was a dairy in the park, opposite Carlton House terrace, which had descended from mother to daughter. When it was demolished, and the cows were turned away, Mrs. Kitchin and her sister, Mrs. Barry, were on the intervention of King Edward, granted the present refreshment kiosk. Mrs. Kitchin died in January 1915, and her daughter, Mrs. Orford, has carried on the business. Mrs. Barry being also dead. Should this kiosk have to be moved it will be interesting to see what action the Office of Works takes in the matter. Public sympathy is certain to be with the present holder.

HARMONISING CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

The Japanese Government authorities have decided to make a grant of two million yen to the Kyochokai, the Capital and Labour Harmonisation Association. In this connection the Home Department authorities state that with its own capital aggregating ¥1,300,000, and public contributions expected to amount to ¥5,700,000, the Association will have founds aggregating nearly ¥9,000,000 including the Government subsidies. "With such a colossal capital at its disposal, the Association ought to be able to take every necessary step to promote its cause. It will be highly advisable for the Association to invest in such necessary enterprises as insurance, and least of work, the establishment of a Labour Hospital, and a charity home for the unemployed."

DESERTED HIS SHIP.

INDIAN FIREMAN SENT TO GAOL.

There were two or three interesting passages in a case that came before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning. It was the re-hearing of a charge of desertion against an Indian fireman of the s.s. Karmala, it being alleged that he deserted his ship in Hongkong Harbour on July 3rd.

Mr. D.J. Lewis appeared for the P. and O. Company and Mr. Leo Longinotto defended.

Mr. Longinotto claimed that it was a case of wrong identification and that the man in the dock was not Abdul Ishak but Abdullah Rahm.

Mr. A. H. Martin, of the P. and O. Company went into the box and stated that when on the Karmala on June 4th, the Chief Engineer reported the absence of two men, giving their names and rough descriptions. Information was given to the Police.

Mr. Longinotto objected to this evidence on the ground that it was all hearsay and not permissible.

His Worship:—Have you any questions? No, he has not given any evidence.

His Worship:—I am satisfied that he has given evidence.

Sergeant Shannon stated how he received information of the desertions from the ship and how he later went to Macao and arrested the defendant. He had first seen the man on board the ship, and he later saw him in Messrs. Moody's Godown. In the godown he gave an entirely fresh name and said he had been in Hongkong four months and was registered, adding that he was working for a tobacco firm at Wanchai. Witness went with the man to a boarding house to see the registration certificate but defendant gave the excuse that the certificate was locked up in another man's box. He told the defendant to go to the Police Station the following morning with the certificate, but although an order man brought a certificate the defendant himself went to Macao. When arrested at Macao he stated that he was Abdul Ishak and admitted that he had deserted from the Karmala. He repeated that statement when charged at Hongkong.

Mr. Longinotto again submitted that it was a case of mistaken identification, but if his Worship was not satisfied he could call evidence to prove it.

His Worship said he was quite satisfied that the man in the box was the deserter concerned and told Mr. Longinotto that if he wished he could take the case to the Supreme Court. He was perfectly satisfied himself and proceeded to pass sentence of three months' hard labour.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 12th 12th 12m. No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly over Formosa and Luzon, and increased slightly elsewhere. A typhoon is situated about 250 miles to the east of Luzon; its direction of motion is at present unknown.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 59.58 inches, against an average of 43.43 inches.

FURCAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap E. winds, moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel N.E. winds, moderate to light.

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

H.K. Observatory, July 12.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day on date.

Barometer 29.68 29.63 29.66

Temperature 86 82 89

Humidity 76 82 64

Wind Direction E. S. E.

Wind Force 4 3 2

Weather c o b

Rain 0.15 0.00 0.01

Highest open air Temperature on the 11th 87

Lowest open air Temperature on the 12th 82

H.K. Observatory, July 12, 1920.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 3 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai & Japan—Per KAMO, 12th July.

Saigon—Per AMAZONE, 12th July.

Shanghai—Per SUNNING, 12th July.

Europe (via Negapatnam)—Per GLENTARA, 12th July.

Straits—Per AKITA M., 13th July.

Straits—Per SHIDZUOKA M., 15th July.

Bombay—Per KANAGAWA M., 18th July.

Australia and Manila—Per AKI M., 20th July.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits & Bangkok—Per PIN SAMUD, 13th July, 9 a.m.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per SHIYANG, 13th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per NING, 13th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via MARSEILLES—Per KAMO M., 13th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHING, 13th July, 1 p.m.

Straits & Bangkok—Per HAI TAN, 13th July, 1 p.m.

Fort Bayard—Per CHUEN ON, 13th July, 3 p.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per SAMARANG MARU, 13th July, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY.

Hohow & Haiphong—Per HAI MUN, 14th July, 8 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America & Europe via SAN FRANCISCO—Per KOREA MARU, 14th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & Aden—Per LAKE GILPEN, 14th July, 11 a.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per RUPARA, 14th July, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 15TH JULY.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU, 15th July, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Kobe & Seattle—Per MAQUAN, 15th July, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 15th July, 11 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per KUEICHO, 15th July, 3 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per HANYANG, 15th July, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 16TH JULY.

Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 16th July, 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 16th July, 1 p.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji—Per KALYAN, 16th July, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 20TH JULY.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 20th July, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per NIKKO MARU, 21st July, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per AKI MARU, 21st July, 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, 29TH JULY.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via MARSEILLES—Per IYO MARU, 29th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WOMAN PARDONED.

Washington, May 29.—President Wilson to-day committed to expire at once the five-year sentence imposed on Mrs. Kate Richard O'Hara of St. Louis who was sentenced on April 14, 1919, to five years in the Federal Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., for a violation of the Espionage Act. She was accused of having in a speech at Bowman, N. D., compared mothers who allowed their sons to become soldiers to "brood sows." Mrs. O'Hara was one of the prisoners whom the recent Socialist National Convention at New York asked to be released.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks & Co. 670

Marine Insurances.

Cantons n. 395

North China b. 160

Unions b. 195

Yangtze n. 225

Far Eastern n. 171 1/2

Fire Insurances.

China Fire n. 138

H.K. Fire b. 310

Shipping.

Douglases s. 84

H.K. Steamboats b. 241 1/2

Indos (Prof.) n. 18

Indos (Det.) L. R. a. 230

Shells b. 140 1/2

Ferries n. 234 1/2

Refineries.

Sugars b. 227 1/2

Malabour b. 56

Mining.

Kailans n. 95 1/2

Langkats n. 13

Shanghai Loans n. 130

Shai Explorations b. 40 1/2

Raubs b. 27 1/2

Ural Caspians n. 81 1/2

H.K. Wharves b. 149

K. Docks n. 134

Shai Docks n. 129

N. Engineerings b. 106 1/2

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. 125

H.K. Hotels b. 111

L. Invest. b. 7.90

H. Phreys Est. b. 35

K. Loan Lands n. 140

L. Reclamations b. 52

West Points b. 52

Cotton, Mills.

Ewos n. 1.570

Kung Yik n. 1.50

Lau Kung Mow n. 1.30

Oriental n. 1.30

Shai Cottons n. 1.30

Yangtze n. 1.30

Miscellaneous.

Cements n. 714 3/4

China Borneo b. 8 1/2

Do. Light old b. 12 1/2

China Provident b. 25

Dairy Farms b. 194 1/2

Electric H. E. b. 50

Electric Macao b. 24

Hongkong Ropes b. 69 1/2

Hk. Tramways b. 70 1/2

Peak Trams, old b. 5

Do. new n. 5

Steam Laundry b. 10

Steel Foundry b. 13 1/2

Water-boat b. 5

Watsons n. 11 1/2

Wm. Powell b. 25

Wisemans n. 25

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate closing Rate on Page 1).

SELLING.

T/T 37 1/2

Demand 37 3/4

30 d/s 37 7/8

60 d/s 38 1/4

4 m/s 38 1/2

T/T Shanghai 155

T/T Singapore 137

T/T Japan 137

T/T India 137

Demand, India 137

T/T San Francisco 71 1/2

& New York 186 1/2

T/T Batavia 186 1/2

T/T Marks 186 1/2

T/T France 8.50

Demand, Paris 8.50

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/9 3/4

4 m/s D/P 3/10 3/4

6 m/s L/C 3/10 3/4

30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne 3/10 3/4

30 d/s San Francisco 73 1/4

co. & New York 186 1/2

4 m/s Marks 9.10

4 m/s France 9.30

6 m/s France 9.30

Demand, Germany 9.30

Demand, New York 9.30

T/T Bombay 9.30

Demand, Bombay 9.30

T/T Calcutta 9.30

Demand, Calcutta 9.30

Demand, Manila 157

Demand, Singapore 155

On Haiphong 9.30

On Saigon 9.30

On Bangkok 5.40 Nom.

Sovereign 37.20

Gold leaf per Tael 52 3/4

Bar Silver, ready 51 1/2

forward 51 1/2

Bank of England rates 7 1/2

New York/London 3.95 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces 83/10 dis.

10 " 83/8 dis.

5 " 81 1/5 dis.

Canton subcoins 87 1/2 dis.

NOTICES.



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